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Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~Initial Classification~~
~~Review Conducted~~
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~~Form 6-774~~

Report made at : New York

Date when made : 3-30-1949

Report made by : Joseph M. Kelly

Subject : Alger Hiss

Character of case: Perjury; Espionage - R.
Internal Security - R.

5 copies

3/18/88 SP8079/PM #266,845
9-22-86 SP8079/PM #269,781
3/8/13 SP4 E/W/EN 4-16-86
Classified by SP4 ELW/IVIA 253,615
Declassify on: QADR
or 30 years
or release

6-2-93
9803 R DD-3A~
Log 93-58
Reopened Log 326,
436 only

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an effort might be made to kill me and perhaps my family. I therefore decided to obtain a job with the U. S. Government in order to establish that there was such a person as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that I had been in Washington in 1937.

I made this proposal to J. PETERS under the guise that I needed the job as a cover and he suggested that I contact GEORGE SILVERMAN in an effort to obtain such a position. I saw SILVERMAN and he sent me to IRVING KAPLAN, who was then head of the National Research Project. I had known KAPLAN at Columbia University in New York City and he, of course, knew my real name, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I recall meeting him in Philadelphia at his residence, which was located on or near Rittenhouse Square in that city. KAPLAN told me to work out a list of past employment, which I did. I then turned this material over to GEORGE SILVERMAN, and two or three days later, not more than a week, I had a job in the National Research Project. This job consisted of making up an index for reports on the nation's railroads, particularly the Baltimore and Ohio which the National Research Project was making for or in cooperation with the Railroad Retirement Board.

I worked at first in an office located in downtown Washington, D. C. on Seventh or Eighth Street near G, and later moved to an office near K and 15th Streets, and finally to an office which was located in the Auditorium. In both of these latter offices, I worked directly under a Dr. GILMAN. After I held this job a month or two and established the record I wanted, I gave it up. In about December, 1937, I moved from the Auchentoroly Terrace to 2216 Mount Royal Terrace in Baltimore and remained there until my final break with the party, probably in the second week of April, 1938.

Sometime in the latter part of 1936, I was introduced to my last Russian contact, namely BORIS BYKOV. BYKOV had warned me I was not to use an automobile and was unaware of the fact that I had in my possession at that time the Ford car which I had purchased previously with funds given me by the Communist Party. Sometime in late 1937, I convinced BYKOV that I needed an automobile in order to carry on my apparatus business, and he finally agreed. I told him I needed \$500 to make this purchase. He stated that he did not have the money at the time and inquired as to whether I could borrow this sum for a short period. I approached ALGER HISS in this regard and he advanced me about \$500 in cash. I informed BYKOV of this loan from ALGER HISS and although I personally never repaid this loan, I am of the opinion that this money was repaid to HISS by BYKOV. I then had my old Ford automobile, which was registered in the name of DAVID BREEN, transferred to the name of my wife, ESTHER CHAMBERS. She then took the money I had borrowed from ALGER HISS, went to the Schmidt Motor Company in Randallstown, Maryland, and purchased a new Ford automobile.

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My complete break with the Party was accomplished when I failed to meet BYKOV in New York City on a date which had previously been set. I was of the opinion that the Communists would expect me to get as far away from Baltimore as possible after my break, so I did the opposite. I located a house on the Old Court Road near Pikesville, Maryland. This was owned by a Mr. BUCK. My family and myself moved into one room of this house and stayed there for about a month. In view of the fact that I was without funds, I made a trip to New York City and talked to Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, an old friend of mine and who was and still is a Professor in Fine Arts at Columbia University.

Dr. SCHAPIRO then recommended me to one PAUL WILLERT, an Englishman who was an officer in the Oxford University Press in New York City. WILLERT got me a translation job through the firm of Longmans Green, which was an affiliate company of the Oxford Press. I have since forgotten the title of this book, but the author was one GUSTAV REGLER, a close friend of WILLERT.

After I had gotten this job and an advance from Mr. WILLERT, I decided to get as far away from Baltimore as possible. I then drove my family to Daytona Beach, Florida, where we rented an isolated cottage and I remained there for a little over a month. During this period, I worked all night at the translation and slept during the day. At the end of approximately one month, I left Florida and returned to our room in the Old Court Road in Baltimore.

About this time I decided I could no longer remain in hiding but must come out in the open under my own name. As a first step in re-establishing my civilian life, I decided to buy a small house on St. Paul Street in Baltimore, which was located in the 2700 block. My daughter was entered at the Parks School on Liberty Heights Avenue, and her tuition was defrayed by my wife teaching sculpturing at this school. We lived at this residence from approximately July of 1938 until about the summer of 1939. From June or July, 1938, until April, 1939, I had no regular employment, but during this time did some translation jobs for PAUL WILLERT and some research work for ROBERT CANTWELL, who was then employed on "Time" magazine. In April, 1939, I became employed with "Time" magazine as a book reviewer.

In the winter of 1939-1940, my family moved to the residence of my mother at Lynbrook, Long Island, and it is my recollection that we rented the St. Paul Street house for a period of some months and eventually sold it to ROBIN HARRISS, who is the book review editor of the "Baltimore Sun". Thereafter we moved to a small farm on the Bixlers Church Road

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near Westminster, Maryland, and eventually purchased this property. This property, however, was sold by me sometime in the spring of 1948. I continued my employment with "Time" magazine and on the date of my resignation, December 10, 1948, I was one of the senior editors of that magazine.

I presently reside on a 314 acre farm called Pipe Creek Farm, Route No. 2, Westminster, Maryland. This is a so-called dairy farm and I have approximately fifty head of cattle at the present time. My family and myself presently are members of the Quaker religion.

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MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS,
NEE ESTHER SHEMITZ
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS is the wife of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and resides at Pikecreek Farm, Route #2, Westminster, Maryland, and assists in the running of this dairy farm which is comprised of approximately three hundred fourteen acres.

Mrs. CHAMBERS was born June 25, 1900, at New York City, and is the daughter of ELIJAH SHEMITZ and ROSE SHEMITZ, nee TURNER. When she was approximately ten years of age the family moved to New Haven, Connecticut, where she attended grammar and high school. Following her graduation from high school she received a one year scholarship sponsored by the Socialist Party in New Haven, Connecticut, which entitled her to attend the Rand School in New York City. She did attend the school for one year and was graduated. Subsequent to her graduation she was employed by the Rand School in a clerical capacity. Following this employment she became associated with "The World Tomorrow", a pacifist magazine published in New York City. During the time she was employed by this magazine she attended night school and studied art at the National Academy, The Art Students League and The New York School For Design.

While she was employed by "The World Tomorrow" this publication was located at 396 Broadway, New York City, and was at one time the Advertising Manager for this publication. She obtained her employment on this magazine through ALICE BEALE PARSONS whom she had previously known at the Rand School and who was the Business Manager of "The World Tomorrow". The editors of this magazine at the time she was so employed were JOHN NEWTON SAYRE, DEVEREUX ALLEN, and ANNA ROCHESTER. GRACE HUTCHINS was also employed on this magazine at one time as the Business Manager.

During the time of her employment with the magazine and thereafter, Mrs. CHAMBERS became well acquainted with GRACE HUTCHINS and ANNA ROCHESTER. The latter two women at one time collaborated on a book which was published and was entitled "Jesus Christ and The World Tomorrow". These co-authors were very religious and owned a house in the Chelsea Section of New York City where they had a chapel in which they held services every day.

According to Mrs. CHAMBERS, the magazine "The World Tomorrow" was primarily a pacifist publication, but it had more or less "Socialist direction". NORMAN THOMAS was one of its sponsors and was backed by the

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organization "Fellowship of Reconciliation". This latter group was then headed by PAUL JONES, JOHN NEVIN SAYRE and NORMAN THOMAS.

After leaving "The World Tomorrow", Mrs. CHAMBERS was employed by the Amtorg Trading Company for about three years. She was hired by CECIL LAMBKIN and was recommended to LAMBKIN by ANNA ROCHESTER. Mrs. CHAMBERS had first acted as a receptionist at the Amtorg offices and subsequently was transferred to the Import Department of this organization. One of Mrs. CHAMBERS close associates while she worked at Amtorg was GRACE LAMBKIN who had, at some previous time, been employed at "The World Tomorrow". Mrs. CHAMBERS left the Amtorg Trading Company "by request" and it was her belief that her services were discontinued because of "outside activities". Commenting on these outside activities, Mrs. CHAMBERS related that during the time she was employed at Amtorg she had become a member of the John Reed Club which was a Communist Party affiliate and at that time was known as a "bridge organization" which is equivalent to the present day "Communist front organization". Mrs. CHAMBERS, during her employment with the Amtorg Company, stood on a reviewing stand at the May Day rally at New York City and took pictures of the parade and other activities. Mrs. CHAMBERS was of the opinion that her association with the JOHN REED CLUB and her activities in connection with the May Day parade was responsible for her dismissal.

During her association with the JOHN REED Club she sold tickets for a ball or a dance sponsored by the JOHN REED Club which was discovered by the Amtorg official in charge of personnel and in her opinion also led to her dismissal.

Mrs. CHAMBERS was an admitted socialist and later a Communist sympathizer but not a "card carrying" Party member.

In about 1930 a call was sent out by the American Civil Liberties Union asking people to protest and to demonstrate for the Passaic, New Jersey strikers. Mrs. CHAMBERS answered this call, did participate in the demonstration and was beaten up during an ensuing riot at Passaic.

Mrs. CHAMBERS met WHITTAKER at, or after this demonstration, and later knew him in New York City. They were married in New York City on April 15; 1931 and resided at 639 E. 11th Street, New York City.

Mrs. CHAMBERS knew that her husband was a member of the Communist Party and a former editor of the "Daily Worker". Prior to and for a short time thereafter her husband was writing stories and doing translations. Thereafter he became one of the editors of "New Masses"

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and the family moved to a farm near Glen Gardiner, New Jersey owned by FRANKLIN SPLIER, a friend of Mr. CHAMBERS. It was while living here that she was informed by her husband that the latter was about to go into the Communist Party Underground. Thereafter Mr. CHAMBERS joined the "Underground" and was so employed until about April of 1938. During this period the CHAMBERS family lived on the money Mr. CHAMBERS was paid for his work with the "Underground".

In late 1932 the CHAMBERS family moved from the SPLIER farm to an apartment on 11th Street in New York City which was sublet from SLATER BROWN, one of the editors of the "New Republic". (u)

In 1933 the CHAMBERS family moved to "Princess Bay" on Staten Island and about six months later moved to "The Castle" near Fort Lee, New Jersey. In late 1934 the CHAMBERS family moved to 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. In about June of 1935 the family moved to the apartment of ALGER HISS at 2831 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and stayed there for a two month period. ALGER HISS during this period had moved to a new residence at 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (u)

Thereafter from about July of 1935 to April of 1938 the CHAMBERS family lived at the following places; the apartment of Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO in New York City; the summer home of MAXIM LILBER at Smithtown, Pennsylvania; the residence of ALGER HISS at 2905 P. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; a house at Eutow Place, Baltimore, Maryland; the farm of MAXIM LILBER at Ferndale, Pennsylvania; a farm at New Hope, Pennsylvania; a house on Auchentoraly Terrace in Baltimore and 2216 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. (u)

The CHAMBERS family were living at the latter address in April of 1938 when Mr. CHAMBERS made his complete break from the Communist Party. (u)

In the latter part of 1938, Mr. CHAMBERS had an old Ford automobile registered in the name of DAVID PREEN transferred to the name of Mrs. CHAMBERS and she thereafter took this car to the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown, Maryland, and purchased a new 1937 Ford Automobile paying the balance due, about \$500.00, in cash. (u)

In about July of 1938 the CHAMBERS family purchased a home in the 2700 block on St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. ELLEN CHAMBERS was enrolled at the Parks School on Liberty Heights Avenue and Mrs. CHAMBERS began to teach sculpturing at the school which defrayed the expense of her daughter. The CHAMBERS family consists of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, ELLEN CHAMBERS, age fifteen, and JOHN CHAMBERS, age twelve. (u)

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was: Keith, CRANE
Bill Morgan, Pete Green, Pete CRANE

Background and Personal History

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE was born at Austin, Minnesota on February 13, 1907. He graduated from the Austin, Minnesota, High School in 1924 and from the Stanford University, with an A.B. Degree, in 1928. He is presently married to ELLA BOHNE CRANE.

CRANE has indicated that he lived with a girl named MARGARET GUTELIUS whom he met at a Communist Party meeting held in Mill Valley, California, about 1932. CRANE says that he, himself, joined the Communist Party in San Francisco about 1932. He has advised that he resided with MARGARET GUTELIUS in an apartment in Berkley, California, around approximately 1934, and that he continued to reside with MARGARET GUTELIUS during 1934 and through the early part of 1935. Investigation reflects also that CRANE resided with MARGARET GUTELIUS, whom he married some time after he started to live with her, at the following addresses in New York City:

Early Spring to early Fall, 1935 - 203 Centre Street
Richmond, Staten Island,
New York.
Remainder of 1935 - 2228 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.
During an unspecified time in 1936 - 112 Haven Avenue
New York City.

CRANE has advised that about August, 1936 he began to reside at an apartment in Baltimore, Maryland, the address of which he cannot recall. Further, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that CRANE resided in Washington, D.C. in 1937, and investigation has shown that the address for CRANE in Washington, D.C. may have been 1301 Longfellow Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. during 1937.

CRANE has listed employment with the ELECTRA PATTERN CO., Los Angeles, California, from December, 1938 to October, 1940; with the ALUMINUM UTENSIL CO., Los Angeles, California, from October, 1940 to May, 1941; with the CENTRALIA METAL WORKS, Los Angeles, California, from May, 1941 to October, 1941; with the CALSHIP CORPORATION, Los Angeles, California, from October 29, 1941 to February 28, 1944.

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CRANE'S address as of June 17, 1941 was 3936 Division, Los Angeles, California, and at that time in 1941, CRANE listed the following two previous addresses, but did not specify the periods of his residence at either:

26601 Southwestern Avenue, Apt, 348, Lomita, California.
426 South Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

CRANE is presently residing at 116 Siena Drive, Long Beach, California, and is self-employed as a free lance commercial photographer.

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GEORGE HEWITT,
ALSO KNOWN AS,
TIMOTHY HOLMES, TIM HOLMES
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

GEORGE HEWITT, also known as, Timothy Holmes and Tim Holmes, resides at 2750 Bronx Park East, Bronx, New York, and is employed by A. KOLBERG Corporation, 1 West 32nd Street, New York City. HEWITT is a negro who was born in Brooklyn, New York on May 27, 1904 and was educated in the public schools of New York City and at New York University. While in attendance at the latter school where he was a well-known athlete he became interested in the Communist movement and eventually joined the Communist Party. Thereafter he rose rapidly in the ranks of the Party, eventually attending the Lenin School in Moscow in 1931 together with a group of other American negro Communists. Upon his return to the United States he became a Section Organizer and member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party. He was also a member of the National Negro Communist Party and for a period of time was used as an organizer in the Needle Trade Unions. He was active for several years in the National Negro Congress and has been a Communist Party candidate for public office on several occasions, including the year 1941 when he was a candidate for Borough President of the Bronx on the Communist Party ticket. He has been an instructor in the Workers School and a frequent speaker at Communist Party meetings. He is married to the former MARTHA ROSENBECK, a white Jewess, and has two children.

Beginning about December of 1943 HEWITT became disaffected from the Communist Party and as a result thereof commenced to furnish information concerning Communist activities to FREDERICK WOLTMAN, a Staff Writer of the Script Howard newspapers, whose anti-Communist articles are featured in the New York World Telegram newspaper. The information furnished by HEWITT to WOLTMAN subsequently appeared in a series of articles condemning Communism written by WOLTMAN and as a result of these articles HEWITT was formally expelled from the Communist Party. Since his expulsion from the Party HEWITT has furnished information to several government agencies concerning individuals involved in Communist Party activities. He has testified as a government witness on numerous deportation hearings of alleged Communist Party members which hearings have been held by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In the summer of 1948 HEWITT appeared, by invitation, before a Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities of the

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State of Washington, at Seattle, Washington. The purpose of these hearings was an effort by the Washington State Legislature to determine the degree of Communist infiltration into the University of Washington faculty. In the course of these hearings HEWITT testified that he knew a Professor MELVIN M. RADER to have attended a school conducted under the auspices of the Communist Party at Briehl's Farm near Kingston, New York in the summer of 1938 and 1939. As a result of this testimony by HEWITT on September 14, 1948, Professor MELVIN M. RADER of the University of Washington filed a complaint before a Justice of the Peace at Seattle, Washington, charging HEWITT with second degree perjury in connection with the aforementioned allegation. The warrant issued as the result of the filing of this complaint was forwarded to the New York City Police Department for service upon HEWITT. However, the original warrant was returned by the District Attorney of Bronx County because of the legal errors therein and a subsequent warrant was prepared and forwarded to New York despite efforts by Immigration and Naturalization Service to have this warrant withdrawn by the District Attorney in Seattle.

As a result of considerable publicity and pressure brought to bear on the New York City Police Department and the Bronx County District Attorney by the "Daily Worker" in New York, the warrant was served and HEWITT was arrested and extradition efforts made to return him to Washington to stand trial. HEWITT fought this extradition and obtained a writ of habeas corpus even after Governor DEWEY had signed the extradition papers. As a result HEWITT is still on parole and there is every indication that the State of Washington will not choose to send witnesses to New York to force HEWITT'S extradition and the charges may eventually be dropped.

On December 20, 1948, prior to his arrest on the perjury charge, HEWITT telephonically communicated with an agent of this office and advised him that he had information concerning ALGER HISS. As a result of this call HEWITT was met by agents and interviewed. The substance of HEWITT'S statements was that in the latter part of 1937 or early 1938 he had observed ALGER and DONALD HISS attending a secret meeting of the National Bureau of the Communist Party in an apartment house located in the West Twenties in New York City. After driving around this area for some time, HEWITT located a house at 8 West 16th Street and thereafter designated Apartment F-35 at this address as the meeting place for the secret Communist Party gathering where he allegedly observed the HISS brothers. On the following day, December 21, 1948, a statement was prepared for HEWITT and after he had consulted with an attorney he signed the statement which incorporated all of the facts alleged by him. This signed statement has been previously set forth verbatim in a section of this report dealing with HEWITT.

Investigation developed that the house located at 8 West 16th

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Street was owned by GEORGE V. McPHERSON, 2047 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, during the pertinent period when HEWITT alleges to have seen ALGER and DONALD HISS at these premises. Mr. McPHERSON was interviewed and advised that he no longer owns the premises at this address but that his old lease records, which are very scanty, indicated that one T. TYLER SWEENEY leased Apartment F-35 at 8 West 16th Street from October 1, 1935 until September 30, 1939. Mr. McPHERSON was not acquainted with T. TYLER SWEENEY and could furnish no information concerning him. He likewise was unable to furnish a complete list of the tenants at 8 West 16th Street for the pertinent period of 1937 and 1938. Subsequently, Mrs. GERTRUDE RIOPELL, 2054 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, a sister of GEORGE V. McPHERSON, was interviewed. Mrs. RIOPELL advised that she was the Resident Manager of the premises at 8 West 16th Street from September, 1935 until October, 1948 and in the course of her duties thereof had rented Apartment F-35 to T. TYLER SWEENEY and his wife GERALDINE D. SWEENEY, on October 1, 1935. She advised that Mr. SWEENEY was employed by a private banking firm of Wall Street while Mrs. SWEENEY was employed as a Private Secretary. Mrs. RIOPELL stated that she was certain that the SWEENEYS had no Communist inclinations, lived a very quiet life and certainly held no Communist Party meetings in their apartment to her knowledge.

A review of the Election Records of the New York County Board of Elections reflect that in 1934 THOMPSON TYLER SWEENEY registered from 200 West 16th Street, at which time he gave his age as twenty-seven years, his marital status as married and stated that he had resided in the State of New York for his entire life and had last registered for elections in 1933 from 5 Russel Place, Forest Hills, New York. At the time of this registration he designated his political party affiliation as Democrat.

The New York County Board of Elections for the same year reflected that GERALDINE SWEENEY likewise registered from 200 West 16th Street, gave her age as twenty-seven, her marital status as married and stated that she likewise had resided in the State of New York for her entire life and had last registered for elections in 1933 from 5 Russel Place, Forest Hills, New York. However, she indicated her political affiliation to be Republican and listed her occupation as a Private Secretary.

The New York County Board of Elections for the years 1935 through 1938 show registrations by THOMPSON TYLER SWEENEY and GERALDINE SWEENEY from the address, 8 West 16th Street. During this period they furnished the same information previously set forth. In each case THOMPSON TYLER SWEENEY enrolled as a Democrat while GERALDINE SWEENEY enrolled as a Republican.

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A review of the telephone directories of New York City reflects that T. TYLER SWEENEY now resides at 17 West 10th Street, New York City and maintains a business address at 40 Wall Street; telephone Whitehall 4-4860. Investigation has indicated that this telephone number is listed to E. H. ROLLINS and Sons, Incorporated, Private Bankers, maintaining a business at 40 Wall Street.

The indices and files of the New York Division reflect no information concerning T. TYLER SWEENEY or GERALDINE SWEENEY.

In an effort to determine the general reputation of T. TYLER SWEENEY and his wife, neighborhood investigations were conducted on all of the known residences of the SWEENYS since 1933.

8 West 16th Street
New York City

The following individuals were interviewed:

KATHERINE GROUSE
FREDERICK TOWNSEND
ALICE M. McCULKIN
RUTH WILCOX

All of these individuals were residents at 8 West 16th Street during the period from 1935 to 1939 when the SWEENYS resided there. All of these persons have stated that to their knowledge the SWEENYS were an extremely reserved and quiet couple who had few, if any, visitors and certainly were never known to have had negro visitors in their apartment. None of these individuals were able to furnish any derogatory information concerning the SWEENYS and all of them declared that it would be extremely unlikely that the SWEENYS would be Communist Party members or sympathizers.

THOMAS S. FLYNN; 80 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, New York, advised that he was the superintendent of the premises at 8 West 16th Street since 1937 and recalled the SWEENYS very well. He stated that they were certainly not members of the Communist Party nor had they ever indicated any sympathies toward the Communists and he was certain that they had never held any meetings including negro people in their apartment. However, he did advise that there was a couple who, during this period, had resided in Apartment B-15. He stated that he believed this couple's name was LEWIS and that they were school teachers but was unable to recall any detailed information concerning them. However, he stated that their conversation and activities indicated to him that they

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were probably Communists and he knew that they had frequent meetings in their apartment which meetings included negroes. Further information concerning the possible identity of these persons will be set forth later.

200 West 16th Street
New York City

The following persons who were residents at this address in the years 1934 and 1935 when T. TYLER SWEENEY and his wife resided there were interviewed:

MRS. ZZOONIA BRODICK
SAM COHEN
ARTHUR SCHJAB
NICHOLAS LASKOW
MR. G. LANZETTA, Resident Manager

All of these individuals advised that to their knowledge the SWEENYS were not Communist sympathizers and had never held meetings or had ever entertained negroes in their apartment.

Mr. LANZETTA further stated that if negroes had visited anyone in this apartment he undoubtedly would have heard of this occurrence from the building employees and would have recalled it since all of the tenants were white.

17 West 10th Street
New York City

The following persons were interviewed at the above address which is the present residence of the SWEENYS:

Mrs. JESSIE BROWNLIE, Superintendent
Mrs. MARY F. HOLLY
Mrs. THEODORE ROGERS

All of these individuals will verify information previously received concerning the SWEENYS and stated that they were of the highest type of people; that it was very unlikely that they would be Communist Party members or sympathizers and were never known to hold meetings or to entertain negro visitors in their apartment. They all stated that the SWEENYS lived a very quiet life and are not known to engage in politics or to do any entertaining to any great extent.

In an effort to ascertain the identity of the occupants of

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the apartment at 8 West 16th Street, which also included the address 7 West 15th Street; a list of the 1937 and 1938 New York Telephone Subscribers from these addresses was obtained. Likewise, a list of all registered voters from these addresses was obtained from the New York County Board of Elections and a composite list was thus prepared. The names composing this list were searched through the indices of the New York Field Office and no information identifying any of the tenants with Communist Party activities was obtained with the exception of the following instances:

Mrs. CELIA LEWIS, who was previously mentioned by the superintendent, THOMAS FLYNN, as the resident of Apartment B-15 who held meetings believed to be Communist meetings at her apartment and entertained negroes at these meetings, is now believed to reside at 212 E. 13th Street.

A review of the files of this office reflect that on August 6, 1945 another governmental agency which conducts security investigations reported that CELIA LEWIS of 212 East 13th Street, was a member of Teachers Union Number 855 of the C.I.O., was a resident of the 4th Assembly District in Manhattan and was a member of the HENRY FORBES Community Club of the Communist Party. She is alleged to be the holder of Card No. 2807, in this club.

The records of the New York County Board of Elections reflect that BENJAMIN MONTY ZELMAN and his wife BEATRICE ZELMAN resided in 1937 and 1938 on the first floor of 8 West 16th Street. The New York files reflect that BENJAMIN MONTY ZELMAN was born on November 5, 1905 at Orel, Russia. Further, that he was formerly a New York City school teacher who resigned from the public school system on February 5, 1945 and was last reported engaged in the practice of law at 100 West 42nd Street, New York City. His last known address was given as 39-55 46th Street, Sunnyside, Long Island. In 1944 he was reported as a delegate to the New York State Convention of the Communist Political Association and the People's Voice, a defunct negro Communist paper as of September 29, 1945, listed him as an Attorney for the Manhattanville Independent Citizens Committee for the re-election of BEN DAVIS, a Communist City Counselor. A highly confidential source of information on June 17, 1946 advised that he was a member of the Communist Party; that he held Book No. 6726 and that he was transferred to the Queens County Branch of the Party on March 11, 1944 from Branch 4C, which was designated as the Upper Harlem Branch of the Communist Party.

A neighborhood investigation conducted in June, 1946 at ZELMAN'S present residence, developed information that ZELMAN was

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admittedly a Communist and consorted freely with a great many other individuals in the neighborhood who openly identified themselves as Communists. An employee of the Real Estate firm which manages the house in which ZELMAN resides reported that numerous meetings were held in ZELMAN'S residence, which meetings were attended by both colored and white persons. This employee indicated that the people attending these meetings were noted for their Communist activities in the neighborhood. ZELMAN'S wife, BEATRICE ZELMAN, was born in Austria on October 8, 1904 and is a teacher in the W. C. BRYANT High School in New York City and a reported member of the Communist Party. She is reported to be a member of the Sunnyside Club of the Communist Party.

A survey was conducted amongst all of the informants of the New York Office on Communist Party activities concerning any known Communist Party meetings or members at 8 West 16th Street during the years 1937 and 1938. None of the informants of this office were able to furnish any information in this regard.

With reference to the possibility that some of the persons alleged by HEWITT to have been present at the meeting at 8 West 16th Street may have resided there during that period, the case files of the following individuals alleged by HEWITT to have been present at the meetings were reviewed by the writer and none of these case files indicated that any of the following individuals ever resided at this address:

~~J. PETERS~~
~~ROSE WORTIS~~
~~JACK STACHEL~~
~~TED BASSETT~~
~~MAX STEINBERG~~
~~BILL LAWRENCE~~

With reference to HEWITT'S allegation that he observed ALGER and DONALD HISS in the rear of the auditorium in Washington, D. C., where a National Negro Congress was being held in the summer of 1940, a review of the National Negro Congress file of this office reflects that the Third National Negro Congress was held in the United States Department of Labor Auditorium, Washington, D. C. on April 26, 27 and 28, 1940. The president of the Congress from the time of its inception in 1936 until this Third Convention in 1940 was A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. At this Third National Negro Congress RANDOLPH resigned as President because of Communist influence in the Congress. He was succeeded by MAX YERGAN as President of the National Negro Congress. YERGAN was interviewed on December 21, 1948 concerning HEWITT'S allegations of the presence and participation of ALGER and DONALD HISS at the National

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Negro Congress. YERGAN stated that he was present at this Congress but was unable to recall ever having seen ALGER or DONALD HISS at any of these meetings.

The files of the National Negro Congress, which includes the identity of all known delegates to this Congress, was reviewed by the writer and no mention is found therein of ALGER or DONALD HISS.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, President of The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has advised Bureau Agents that he does not know ALGER or DONALD HISS, and he was unable to identify photographs of them when exhibited to him.

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HEDE MASSING, wa: Hedex Gumperz
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

HEDE MASSING (nee TUNE) is a naturalized American citizen, born Vienna, Austria, January 16, 1900. She resides at 17 West 82nd Street, New York City, with her third husband PAUL MASSING, whom she married in 1936.

In 1920, this woman married GERHARD EISLER, who at that time was a member of the German Communist Party and Editor of a Communist publication in Berlin. She herself became connected with the Communist Party in Germany and entered into minor Party activity of an open nature. In 1926, following a divorce from EISLER, she married JULIAN GUMPERZ, an American citizen connected with the Communist Party in Germany. In 1927, while in the United States, she acquired American citizenship through her marriage to GUMPERZ. In 1928, she met and began living with PAUL MASSING. This man was, at that time, studying for his doctorate and affiliated with the German Communist Party. MASSING was later imprisoned by the Nazis in 1933 as a result of his Communist Party connections. Later, from 1935 to 1937, PAUL MASSING served as an undercover agent for a Soviet Intelligence apparatus operating under IGNATZ REISS in Europe. Since 1938, PAUL MASSING has been anti-Soviet and anti-Communist. He is presently employed as an instructor at Rutgers University, Brunswick, New Jersey. He has not as yet acquired American citizenship.

From 1929 to 1931, HEDE MASSING resided in Moscow with PAUL MASSING, who was, at that time, doing work at the International Agrarian Institute. In 1931, HEDE returned to Berlin and ceased her open Communist Party activity. She began doing minor tasks for an individual whom at that time she knew only by the name of "Ludwig." These tasks consisted of lining up mail drops and obtaining living quarters for people connected with "LUDWIG." She was not, at this time, aware of "LUDWIG'S" position or activity; but she knew that he was in some way working for an International Communist movement. "LUDWIG" has since been identified as a top leader in Western Europe of Soviet Intelligence activities. His correct name was IGNATZ REISS and he was assassinated in Switzerland in 1937 following his open defection from the Soviets.

After a period of doing relatively unimportant work for "LUDWIG"

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for about two years, HEDE was instructed by "LUDWIG" to proceed to the United States to do work of a similar nature but entailing greater responsibility. She arrived in the United States in October, 1933 and thereafter worked under a number of superiors, the last and most important of whom was one "BORIS," whose last name was not known to her and has not been identified. HEDE reported to this individual on likely prospects for recruiting to work for the Soviets or for an International Communist movement. It was late in 1934 that HEDE met NOEL FIELD through MARGUERITE YOUNG, who was at time "Daily Worker" correspondent in Washington. FIELD was in that period an employee of the United States State Department.

In the Spring of 1937, HEDE and her husband, PAUL MASSING, both were becoming disillusioned about Russia and increasingly critical of the policies of the Government of that country. The disillusionment was caused by reports of widespread purges in Soviet Russia. In addition, the MASSINGS had received letters from "LUDWIG" in which the latter had guardedly indicated his own critical attitude.

In the summer of 1937, "BORIS" introduced to the MASSINGS a woman named "HELEN." This woman who was obviously in authority ultimately induced the MASSINGS to travel to Moscow to talk over their problems with the Soviet authorities. The MASSINGS were reluctant to go but finally agreed to travel on their own identification papers, refusing false papers which "HELEN" offered to supply. They arrived in Moscow in November, 1937. For the next seven months, they were subjected to continuous interrogation as to their relations with "LUDWIG" and all others with whom they had been associated in their previous undercover activity. They were permitted to leave Russia to return to the United States in June, 1938. This permission was afforded them due to the fact that they let the Soviet authorities know that written revelations of the MASSINGS' underground activities had been left in the United States to be published in the event they did not return to this country.

During the period of interrogation in Russia, the majority of the questioning was conducted by the husband of "HELEN" who is known to the MASSINGS as "PETER," a high official of the NKVD. The MASSINGS have identified photographs of VASSILI M. ZUBILIN and his wife, ELIZABETH ZUBILIN, as identical with "PETER" and "HELEN." VASSILI ZUBILIN was in the United States as Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. from 1943 to

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1944, having been previously attached to the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco from early 1942.

In 1942 and 1943, both the MASSINGS were again contacted by "PETER" and "HELEN." This contact was outwardly no more than social, although it was clearly made known to the MASSINGS that the ZUBILINS were aware of the MASSINGS' recent activities.

Neither HEDE nor PAUL MASSING has, since returning from Moscow in 1938, performed any tasks for the Soviets, the Communist Party, or any International Communist movement. Both are presently anti-Soviet and anti-Communist.

HEDE MASSING has been questioned at length concerning her recollection as to who was present at the dinner party at the home of NOEL FIELD when HEDE was introduced to ALGER HISS. She has stated that there may have been additional individuals present, but at this time, she is unable to recall any individuals other than NOEL FIELD, HERTHA FIELD, ALGER HISS, and herself. She does recall that HISS' wife, PRISCILLA HISS, was supposed to be present at the dinner but did not actually attend, and that she, HEDE, never met PRISCILLA HISS.

Mr. HERMAN FIELD, the brother of NOEL FIELD, was interviewed by Bureau agents at Cleveland, Ohio, on January 25, 1949. During the course of the interview, HERMAN FIELD stated that his brother, NOEL, was, at that time, residing in the mountains outside of Geneva, Switzerland, and that he was living in virtual retirement as a result of ill health. Although HERMAN FIELD did not state that HERTHA FIELD, NOEL'S wife, was also residing outside of Geneva, it was presumed that she was residing with her husband. According to HERMAN FIELD, NOEL had, in 1948, resigned his position with the Unitarian Service Command in Europe with which he had been associated since 1940 or 1941. At the time of the interview with HERMAN FIELD, he stated that his brother, NOEL, had been acquainted with ALGER HISS but that he, HERMAN, did not know the closeness of this relationship,

Information has been supplied to the Bureau from several different sources describing HERMAN FIELD as a fanatically pro-Soviet sympathizer.

MARGUERITE YOUNG, formerly "Daily Worker" correspondent in Washington, was interviewed by Bureau agents in New York City on February 7, 1949. On

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that occasion, Miss YOUNG stated that she had met HEDE MASSING in Washington sometime between 1933 and 1936. According to Miss YOUNG, HEDE MASSING had approached her, stating that she was the wife of an Anti-Nazi imprisoned by the Nazi Government in Germany, and that she desired to obtain assistance in effecting her husband's release. She had inquired of YOUNG if the latter knew of any State Department official who might be able to help her. YOUNG stated that she recommended NOEL FIELD and LAWRENCE DUGGAN. YOUNG had known that NOEL FIELD was interested in the problem of political prisoners in Nazi Germany. Thereafter, according to Miss YOUNG, she introduced HEDE MASSING to NOEL FIELD. She knew nothing thereafter of NOEL FIELD'S relationship with HEDE MASSING. Miss YOUNG did state that she was under the impression that HEDE MASSING was a Comintern agent and believes that she had heard this from MASSING herself.

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was born on May 14, 1911 at Salt Lake City, Utah. RENO attended the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, from 1930 to 1932 and graduated magna cum laude with an A.B. degree in Mathematics. From 1932 to 1934 he attended the University of Virginia and received an A.M. degree in Astronomy. RENO'S name appears in the "Biographical Directory of American Men of Science" and he is likewise listed in the volume "Who Knows What in Mathematics".

Concerning his relatives RENO has listed the following:
EVELYN ~~RENO~~, mother, 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado;
FRANKLIN ANDREW ~~RENO~~, father, deceased. His brothers are DUANE H. ~~RENO~~,
Tulsa, Oklahoma, occupation Geologist, and PHILIP ~~RENO~~, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

As to his employment RENO from September, 1932 to July, 1935 was associated with Professor A. N. VAYSSOKSKY, Assistant Director, Leander McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia; from August, 1935 to 1936 RENO was employed in the National Office of the Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C. as an Assistant in Statistics. From June 26, 1937 to July 6, 1947 RENO was employed as a mathematician at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland. He was particularly engaged in research on ballistics in the Ballistics Research Laboratory.

RENO went on extended sick leave in July, 1947 because of a health condition. At the present time he is severely crippled with arthritis and is recuperating at the home of his brother in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

On June 30, 1941 at Aberdeen, Maryland, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO executed an oath that he did not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; that he was not a member of any political party or organization that advocates such overthrow.

On January 30, 1945 RENO received an emblem for exceptional civilian service because of his outstanding work in exterior ballistics and on preparing modern bombing tables.

PHILIP RENO, the brother of the witness, has admitted being a member of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1947. According to his own statement he was expelled from the Communist Party in Colorado in 1947.

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO has appeared as a witness before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York hoaring testimony in the present matter. As regards the witness, he has been visibly affected by the disclosures of his participation in an espionage apparatus to the extent that he is extremely nervous and fearful of consequences. It is to be further noted that the witness' condition has deteriorated because of his advanced arthritis and disturbed nerves. Reports also indicate that he is a heavy drinker of intoxicating liquors which, however, does not apparently affect his mental processes.

Although RENO indicated to Agents that he made full disclosures of his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and appeared before the Grand Jury under subpoena, he, as of January 1, 1949, stated that he was unwilling to appear at the trial of HISS as a witness.

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FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE was born in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1885, the son of ROBERT HEYSHAM and MARTHA FINLEY (NEVIN). In 1909, he received his Bachelor of Arts Degree at Williams College and in 1912 was graduated from Harvard Law School, receiving his LL.B., and his Doctor of Science in Jurisprudence in 1918. He married JESSIE WILSON on November 25, 1913. She was the daughter of President Woodrow Wilson. She died on January 15, 1933. He has three children by this marriage, FRANCIS BOWES, ELEANOR AXSON and WOODROW WILSON SAYRE. He married ELIZABETH EVANS GRAVES on June 28, 1937.

After leaving Harvard University, he obtained a position as Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York County, which he retained until 1913, when he was offered a position of Assistant to the President of Williams College and instructor in Government at that institution. He remained there until 1917, when he was offered a Thayer Teaching Fellowship at Harvard Law School. From 1917 until 1934, he was associated with the Harvard Law School. From 1919 to 1924, he was Assistant Professor of Law and from 1924 to 1934, Professor of Law. In 1923, he took a leave of absence to become advisor in foreign affairs to the Siamese Government for whom he negotiated political and commercial treaties. In 1929, he became Director of the Harvard Institute of Criminal Law and in January, 1933, was appointed Massachusetts State Commissioner of Correction. In November of 1933, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State by President Roosevelt in charge of trade agreements. This position he held until 1939. From 1939 to 1942, he was United States High Commissioner to the Philippines. In 1943, he was made Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Deputy Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. In 1944, he was appointed Diplomatic Advisor to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. In 1945 he was appointed head of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration delegation to Iraq. At present he is the United States representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, maintaining an office at 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

Mr. SAYRE was interviewed on December 21, 1948, in the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and on February 25, 1949 at his office in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN relative to ALGER HISS, his former assistant.

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HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was born February 4, 1904 at Greenfield, Massachusetts. He was educated at Oxford University, where he received a Master's Degree in 1926. From 1926 to 1928, he studied in the London School of Economics. From 1928 to 1929, he studied at the University of Kiel, Germany. In 1929-1930, WADLEIGH studied as a graduate student at the University of Chicago. Upon the completion of his work at the University of Chicago, he took employment with the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C. as an Assistant Economic Expert; this position lasted from July 9, 1930 to October 13, 1932. From October 13, 1932 to March 1, 1936, WADLEIGH was employed in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as an Agricultural Economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. From March 2, 1936 to December 5, 1944, WADLEIGH was employed by the United States Department of State, Washington, D. C. In this employment, WADLEIGH served as a Senior Economic Analyst, Division of Trade Agreements, until August 2, 1939, when he was appointed Senior Divisional Assistant in that division. As of January 29, 1941, WADLEIGH was appointed Principal Divisional Assistant in the Division of Special Research, and on March 2, 1943 he was appointed to the position of Assistant Chief, Division of Economic Studies, Department of State. From July, 1944 to December 4, 1944, WADLEIGH served in Italy on behalf of the Allied Control Commission, while in the Department of State.

From December 5, 1944 to May 23, 1946, he was with the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as an Agricultural Economist. In May, 1946 WADLEIGH secured employment with UNRRA until about the time of the discontinuance of UNRRA's activities. As of December 6, 1948, WADLEIGH was employed with the Italian Technical Delegation of the Italian Embassy, 740 11th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

According to passport information furnished by WADLEIGH, he resided in Europe from 1907 to 1929. He pointed out that from 1907 to 1910, his father was rector of the American Church, Munich, Germany. From 1911 to 1919, WADLEIGH resided in Florence, Italy, where his father was rector of the American Church. Thereafter, WADLEIGH'S residence was at Alassio, Italy, and this residence continued while he was going to school in Oxford, England. After completing his course at Oxford, he came to the United States.

On March 4, 1938 a diplomatic passport, #1766; was issued to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, at which time he was living at 4019 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. It is recalled that at this time WADLEIGH was employed by the State Department and traveled to Turkey where he was to negotiate trade

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agreements with the Turkish Government. On December 8, 1943, diplomatic passport #6461 was issued to WADLEIGH for travel to North Africa. At this time, WADLEIGH was an economist by profession. In 1940 or 1941, after a divorce from his first wife, WADLEIGH married EDYTHE GAUDY. His former wife, MARION, is now Mrs. H. R. DOUGHERTY, whose husband is a professor at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

MRS. HENRY JULIAN

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BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

As to the following persons, there has been set up their "BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY," and certain information furnished by them, attributed to them, and/or involving them directly or through others with the defendant, ALGER HISS:

Some of the information is hearsay and there is no possibility of obtaining witnesses who can state such of their own knowledge, or those who would be expected to know such directly have refused to discuss same. Some have refused to discuss this when called by regularly constituted agencies, such as the U. S. Grand Jury.

All of these, and information noted, should be considered as to how and when any might be used legally and to advantage of the Government. This possibility may depend on future developments.

Some of these have been involved in the violation of the Espionage Statutes of the United States, in interest of the Soviet Spy set-up, as to which most, if not all, the statute of limitations has intervened.

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JOHN J. ABT
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

JOHN J. ABT was born in Chicago, Illinois, on May 1, 1904. He attended the University of Chicago from which he received a Bachelor's degree as well as a law degree. He was with the law firm of Levison, Becker, Frank, Glenn & Bairns of Chicago before entering Government service on November 22, 1933, with the Department of Agriculture.

JEROME FRANK, now a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals Judge in the Second Circuit, New York City, who had been associated with the law firm of Levison, Becker, Frank, Glenn & Bairns, Chicago, Illinois, asked ABT to join him in the Department of Agriculture. FRANK was Chief Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It was in this department that ABT met fellow workers, ALGER HISS, LEF FRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, and CHARLES KRAMER, alias CHARLES KREVITSKY.

On July 25, 1935, he transferred to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and on December 16, 1935, went with the Works Progress Administration as Assistant General Counsel. In January, 1936, he transferred to the Securities Exchange Commission to prepare the case against the Electric Bond & Share Company under the Public Utilities Holding Company Act. In the latter part of 1936 he became Chief Counsel to the Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under the Chairmanship of Senator LaFOLLETTE, investigating violations of civil liberties and the rights of labor. On July 7, 1937, he joined the Department of Justice as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Antitrust Division. On July 16, 1938, he was sent to New York City in charge of the trial section of that Division. He resigned on November 30, 1938. After his resignation from the Government service he became General Counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, remaining with that organization until January, 1948, at which time he became General Counsel to the Progressive Party, maintaining his office at its headquarters in New York City.

On March 14, 1937, ABT married JESSICA SMITH ~~WARE~~ in Poundridge, New York. She is the former wife of HAROLD WARE, whom WHITTAKER CHAMBERS succeeded in Washington, D. C., and who was a son of ELLA REEVES BLOOR, known as Mother Bloor and an important official in the Communist Party. JESSICA SMITH is the Editor of "Soviet Russia Today", a pro-Communist, pro-Soviet publication in New York City, and is considered an outstanding figure in Communist activities in the United States. MARION BACHRACH is a sister of JOHN ABT and she is an open, avowed, important and active Communist. ABT resides at 444 Central Park West, New York City, with his wife, his son, DAVID, and his daughter, JUDY. Both of these children are

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by JESSICA'S former marriage to HAROLD WARE.

Both ABT and JESSICA have visited the Soviet Union and have been and are in frequent contact with high officials of the Soviet Government in New York City and Washington, D. C. They are also in constant contact with National and State Communist Party officials and important Communists both here and abroad.

In the Fall or Winter of 1934, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS went to Washington, D. C., and by prearrangement met HAROLD WARE and stayed at JAREL'S sister, HELEN'S, violin studio. While there at a later date on another visit, CHAMBERS attended a meeting at the home of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., and met the leading group in what he termed Apparatus A. Those he met at this first meeting were JOHN ABT, DONALD HISS, CHARLES KREVITSKY, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., LEE PRESSMAN, and NATHAN WITT. HAROLD WARE was also present. He could not state specifically whether ALGER HISS was present but learned that he was a member of this group. HAROLD WARE was the leader of this group and COLLINS was the Treasurer. After WARE'S death NATHAN WITT took over and later CHAMBERS believed WITT was succeeded by JOHN ABT.

During CHAMBERS association with Apparatus A, there is no testimony that ABT was engaged in espionage activities or supplied CHAMBERS with any documents or material. CHAMBERS has stated that there was an underground apparatus consisting of the above individuals whose purpose it was at that time to penetrate as far as they could into Government positions in order to influence policy and decisions.

Prior to his death on November 27, 1945, JACOB M. GOLOS advised ELIZABETH BENTLEY that he had been placed in contact with a group of individuals in Washington, D. C., who were engaged in furnishing espionage information. BENTLEY later met some of this group, known as the Perlo group, through EARL BROWDER at JOHN ABT'S apartment in 1944. Present were VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, HENRY MAGDOFF and EDWARD FITZGERALD. According to BENTLEY, this group furnished valuable, highly confidential information for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

On August 20, 1948, JOHN J. ABT, accompanied by Counsel HAROLD CAMER, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He answered questions concerning his background and periods of employment in the Government; however, beyond those questions he refused to testify. He refused to answer any other questions claiming his privilege under the first, fifth, and fourteenth Amendments and Article Three of the Constitution. Among the pertinent questions which he refused to answer were whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party, whether he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, one CARL, GEORGE CROSLEY, J. PETERS, CHARLES KRAMER, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, VICTOR PERLO, ALVIN R. ROSENBERG, ROBERT WOHLFORD, HENRY COLLINS, DONALD HISS, EARL BROWDER and GERHART EISLER.

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On January 26, 1949, JOHN J. ABT was interviewed at Progressive Party Headquarters, 39 Park Avenue, New York City, by Special Agents DONALD P. ADAMS and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. A resume of his background together with his government and private employment up to the present was obtained, which coincides with that which has been previously set out.

ABT denied that he had ever taken out of a Government building any documents, classified or unclassified, and given them to any person not authorized to receive same. He also denied that he had ever made the contents of any Government documents available to an unauthorized person. He refused to discuss the question whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that any other person had taken classified or unclassified documents out of Government buildings or their contents and made them available to unauthorized persons. To the specific question whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that ALGER HISS had taken documents out of Government offices, ABT replied that he did not care to discuss this matter.

When asked whether or not he was a member of any club, committee, organization, society, or party in Washington, D. C., or New York City, which carried out activities inimical to the welfare of the United States, he refused to discuss it. He, likewise, refused to discuss whether he was a member of the Communist Party or the Communist underground. He likewise, refused to discuss whether he knew or ever heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ELIZABETH BENTLEY or whether he had ever known HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., or had ever been in COLLINS' home in St. Matthews Court, Washington, D. C., or in his apartment in New York City. He refused to discuss ALGER HISS in any form. He refused to discuss eighteen of the key figures in instant case whose names were brought individually to his attention. He also, with respect to these individuals, refused to discuss whether or not he had ever attended any meetings at which any of these individuals were present.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ALEXANDER GREGORY - GRAFF BARMINE

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

ALEXANDER GREGORY - GRAFF BARMINE, 1307 Avenue of the Americas, New York City, became a member of the Communist Party and entered the Red Army as a volunteer in 1919. He was appointed a political commissar and later attended the school for Red officers, holding several commands on the Western Front. In 1923, he retired from the Red Army with the rank of Brigadier General. From 1923 to 1925, he was the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Persia. Thereafter, he became associated with the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade and between 1929 and 1931 he was Director General of Imports in France and Italy. In 1932, he was official Agent for the Soviet Union in Belgium, and in 1935, he was a member of the Soviet delegation to Poland. Between 1934 and 1935, he was in charge of the exportation of all products of the Soviet automobile and aviation industries. In December, 1935, he was appointed to the Soviet Legation in Athens, Greece, and in 1937, he became the acting minister of the Russian Embassy in Athens, Greece, upon the death of the minister. During this period practically all of his friends and associates in the Soviet diplomatic service were victims of the purge in Russia. Fearing this purge, BARMINE fled to Paris, France, after his defection from the Russian diplomatic service. In 1940, BARMINE left Paris, France, and entered the United States. He was employed by the National Broadcasting Company, New York City, in the Monitoring of Foreign Broadcast Division, which division was taken over by the office of Strategic Services, and BARMINE was then employed by O.S.S. On December 23, 1942, BARMINE enlisted in the United States Army and he was discharged a short time thereafter in accordance with the ruling that eliminated men from military service who were over forty years old. Following his discharge, he was again employed by O.S.S. until December 1, 1944, when he was dismissed. While he was employed in O.S.S. he advised his superior, Mr. ULLMAN that it might be a source of embarrassment to the United State Government to have him in that agency, due to his background, and he also advised Mr. ULLMAN that DAVID ZABLAUDOWSKY, an employee in O.S.S., was a member of the Communist Party and was formerly a mail drop for the OGPU.

BARMINE formerly resided at 12 East 48th Street and 670 West End Avenue, New York City. He is the author of a book entitled, "ONE WHO SERVED," and he wrote an article for Readers Digest entitled, "THE NEW COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY," which appeared on the newsstands the same day he was dismissed from O.S.S.

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BARMINE is a citizen of the United States, and he is employed in the Russian Section of the Voice of America, U. S. Department of State, New York City. BARMINE was divorced from Mari Pavlides in 1948, and he married EDITH KERMIT ROOSEVELT, the granddaughter of the late President THEODORE ROOSEVELT, at Northport, Long Island, New York, on September 2, 1948.

On December 14, 1948, ALEXANDER GREGORY - CRAFF BARMINE was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS X. PLANT. He stated that, at the instigation of some mutual friends in the Socialist Party of France, he visited VLATER KRIVITSKY at his hotel room in Paris, France during the early part of 1938. He understood that KRIVITSKY was also defected from the Soviet Intelligence Service at that time, and being suspicious of KRIVITSKY, he told KRIVITSKY that he was probably a GPU Agent searching for BARMINE in an attempt to kill him or to return him to Russia. He stated that KRIVITSKY denied being a member of the GPU and insisted that he had been an agent of Soviet Military Intelligence. BARMINE stated that, in an attempt to establish the reliability of KRIVITSKY, he asked KRIVITSKY to supply him with the names of certain people in Moscow, Russia, who should be known to him if he had been in Military Intelligence. He stated KRIVITSKY complied by naming a number of persons, none of whom BARMINE could recall at the present time. He stated he asked KRIVITSKY to name some of the persons who were working for Soviet Military Intelligence in America and KRIVITSKY replied by naming about ten persons, including GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS, and HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

BARMINE stated that, in 1945 or 1946, he dined in the home of a couple, whose names he could not recall, but who lived in Westchester County, New York. He stated that after dinner a discussion was had concerning the number of Communists working in the United States Government; that the names of several persons were mentioned but the only name he recalled was ALGER HISS. He stated ALGER HISS was referred to by these people as being a Communist, and he thought they described him as being Chief Counsel in the United States Department of State.

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MAX BEDACHT

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

MAX BEDACHT resides at the Old Chantz Farm, R.F.D. #1, Frenchtown, New Jersey. The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reflect that BEDACHT was born in Munich, Germany, on October 13, 1883; and that he arrived in the United States from Le Havre, France, aboard the SS Chicago, which arrived in New York City on September 29, 1908. BEDACHT filed a Declaration of Intention, Number 26341, in the Supreme Court, New York City, on February 14, 1911. On July 13, 1914, he filed petition number 9457 in the Superior Court, San Francisco, California, and on April 9, 1915, he was issued Certificate of Citizenship number 552518 by the Superior Court, San Francisco, California. These records reflected that his wife, ELIZABETH, was born in Hungary. It was further noted that there was a warrant for BEDACHT'S arrest, dated December 29, 1919, which was never served, but this warrant was issued in that BEDACHT believed in and belonged to an organization that believed in the overthrow of the Government by force. This file reflected that BEDACHT went to Mexico City to attend the Conference for Aid to Spanish Republic Refugees, which was held on October 20, 1923.

According to information in the files of the State Department, passport number 453651 was issued to BEDACHT on June 29, 1937. In his application, he stated that he intended to leave the Port of New York on June 30, 1937, destined to France, England, Germany, and the Soviet Union, for study and vacation. This application indicated BEDACHT resided at 2042 East 37th Street, Brooklyn, New York. There was also a record of a previous passport, number 869, which was issued to BEDACHT on March 10, 1933.

An article appeared in "THE DAILY WORKER" setting forth a biography of MAX BEDACHT'S life, which issue was published on October 13, 1938, and contained the following information:

~~X~~ BEDACHT and his family reside in a two-story red brick house on East 37th Street, Brooklyn, New York. His wife's name is ELIZABETH. He has two married daughters, ELSIE, age 26, and EDIT, age 22. He has two other children, ETHEL, age 20, and MAX BEDACHT, JR. At the age of 13, BEDACHT went to Austria and Switzerland, where he worked as a barber and was organizer of the first barbers' union in his town. He became National President of this organization at the age of 22 years. When he came to the United States in 1908, he immediately threw himself into the struggles of labor, joining the Socialist Party and the Barbers' Union. In 1912 he married ELIZABETH BROWN. This article in "THE DAILY WORKER" further reflected that BEDACHT was one of the founders of the Communist Party; that he was on its

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first Central Committee; and that he continues to be a member of this Committee.

MAX BEDACHT was internationally known as the General Secretary of the International Workers Order, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which position he held from 1933 to November, 1948. It was reported that in 1939, BEDACHT was a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party and it was ascertained from a confidential source that all members of the G.P.U. keep close contact with the Central Control Commission of the United States. BEDACHT is the author of "THE LIFE AND WORK OF KARL MARX." In issues of "THE DAILY WORKER" dated August 28, 1934, and October 24, 1934, BEDACHT was listed as a candidate for the United States Senate on the Communist Party ticket. In 1936 he was elected Treasurer of the National Committee for support of the 1936 Communist election. In the issue of "THE DAILY WORKER" dated November 3, 1936, BEDACHT was listed as a candidate for Congress, 14th District, New York County, on the Communist ticket. It was reported that BEDACHT was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party as well as a member of the Political Bureau of this Committee; that he was a member of the National Advisory Board of the International Labor Defense; and that he was a member of the National Executive Committee of the People's Congress for Democracy and Peace.

BEDACHT appeared before the Dies Committee in October, 1939, and, at that time, he refused to tell this Committee whether he would support the United States if it became involved in a European war, and he insisted that the International Workers Order is not controlled by the Communist Party, although he himself as General Secretary of this organization was a Communist. It is further noted that BEDACHT was connected or associated with a number of organizations which are considered Communist front organizations.

According to the "NEW YORK TIME" issue of August 3, 1920, BEDACHT was convicted at Chicago, Illinois, in the criminal courts building on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States, and it appeared from this article that BEDACHT was sentenced to a prison term and fined \$1000.

A confidential source reported that, prior to the Seventh General Convention of the International Workers Order, there was a bitter quarrel in the Executive Committee of the International Workers Order concerning the national group policy of that organization. The outcome of the quarrel resulted in the resignation of BEDACHT as General Secretary of the International Workers Order, ostensibly for reasons of health and a retirement from the International Workers Order on a pension; It was generally reported that BEDACHT had been expelled from the Communist Party.

On January 4, 1949, MAX BEDACHT was interviewed at his farm, The

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Old Chantz Farm, R.F.D. #1, Frenchtown, New Jersey, by Special Agents ARTHUR E. DOOLEY and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. BEDACHT stated that during the early 1930's he had been a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, with offices in Communist Party Headquarters, and in 1933 he was elected National Secretary of the International Workers Order at Chicago, Illinois. He stated that during the spring of 1933 he went to Russia to attend a Comintern Conference. At this Conference they had a discussion as to the problems of the Communist Party movement. In 1937 he went to Spain as a delegate to the International Brigade and, at that time, he brought materials and gifts for the men who were fighting for the International Brigade in Spain. He stated that during the early 1930's, when he was on the National Committee of the Communist Party, he recalled seeing and meeting CHAMBERS, who, at that time, had been an employee of "NEW MASSES." He stated that the only occasions in which he met CHAMBERS were probably at some sort of Communist Party functions or meetings, the nature of which he was unable to recall. He stated he read the testimony of CHAMBERS in the New York newspapers but he stated that he had no dealings or contacts with CHAMBERS as CHAMBERS had described in his testimony. He denied meeting CHAMBERS regularly at any time and he denied contacts with anyone who was connected with the Underground, acting as Soviet agents. He stated that the Communist Party never had anything to do with the underground movement or he would have known of such activity inasmuch as he was on the National Committee of the Communist Party. He stated that he had been a Marxist since he was 20 years old and, although he was recently expelled from the Communist Party, it was his desire to again become affiliated with and be active in the Communist Party movement. He stated that he never heard of or met ALGER HISS until he read the testimony in the New York newspapers. He stated a number of other individuals were mentioned in this testimony, which included LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, DONALD HISS, HENRY COLLINS, and others; but that he had never heard of these individuals prior to the publication of this testimony. He recalled that he became acquainted with a man known to him as J. PETERS during the early 1930's, and, at that time, PETERS was the Organizational Secretary in Communist Party Headquarters. He stated he also met PETERS at Communist Party conferences and conventions but he knew nothing of the activities of PETERS outside of Communist Party Headquarters, inasmuch as he had never been very close to him. He recalled that he met HAROLD WARE, through WARE'S mother, on a farm near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and during the 1920's he had discussed farming with WARE in that WARE had worked on a collective farm in Russia. He stated that WARE was a member of the Communist Party but he did not occupy an official position except for a short time in the 1920's when he was on a commission to study agricultural work. He stated he has not seen WARE since the early 1930's. As a result of the information obtained from CHAMBERS, BEDACHT was questioned as to his contacts with CHAMBERS and he stated he was unable to recall whether he had ever telephoned CHAMBERS at his office in the "NEW MASSES,"

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and he is positive that at no time had he ever told CHAMBERS that he had been selected to go into the Communist Party underground. He further stated that he did not know a person named ARTHUR, who was identified as JOHN SHERMAN. He denied that he had ever had any contact with any individuals in the Communist Party underground who had used any cover names such as HERBERT, CARL, ULRICH, or WALTER. He denied that he had any knowledge or that it was his function to be the connecting link of the open Communist Party with the underground. He stated he did not know of any address in New York City, which was known as the "gallery," and he stated he did not know PAULA LEVINE. BEDACHT stated he was acquainted with GEORGE MINK, who had also been associated with the Communist Party in New York City, but he denied that MINK had ever given him a pocket mirror, which had been used as a method of transmission of messages at that time, or that he had ever given a pocket mirror to CHAMBERS. He further stated that he did not know VALENTIN MARKIN, who was also known as OSCAR or HERMAN.

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~~LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ~~

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ resides at 26 Manhattan Avenue, Crestwood, New York. He was born on July 17, 1891, at Indianapolis, Indiana. After attending public and parochial schools in Indianapolis, Indiana, from 1897 to 1906, he was graduated from Jesuit College in 1910 and from the Indianapolis Law School in 1912. He was admitted to the State Bar of Indiana as a lawyer in 1912. From 1912 to 1914 BUDENZ acted as editor of "The Carpenter", a journal of the UNITED BROTHERS OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA; from 1914 to 1915 he was an Associate Director of the CENTRAL BUREAU OF ST. LOUIS; and from 1915 to 1920 he acted as secretary of the ST. LOUIS CIVIC LEAGUE. BUDENZ was Publicity Director of the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION from 1920 to 1921; he was secretary of the New Jersey "CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL ACTION" in 1924; and he was editor of "LABOR AGE" in 1925. During the late nineteen twenties, BUDENZ was connected with the NON-INTERVENTION CITIZENS COMMITTEE and the ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE. In 1932 BUDENZ was an instructor at Brookwood Labor College and he was also a member of the NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN WORKERS.

On April 26, 1942, BUDENZ registered for Selective Service from his address at 24-20 29th Street, Astoria, Long Island, New York, and in his application he indicated that he was married to MARGARET BUDENZ; that he was in his own business at 35 East 12th Street, New York City; and his place of employment was given as FREEDOM OF PRESS CORPORATION, 35 East 12th Street, New York City. These records further indicated that BUDENZ was President of the ~~FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMPANY, INC.~~, and Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker".

On June 26, 1927, BUDENZ was arrested in Newark, New Jersey, charged with violating a local ordinance by holding a public meeting without a permit when he attempted to address a gathering to plea for funds to be used in the defense of SACCO and VANZETTI. On July 14, 1930, BUDENZ was arrested at Easton, Pennsylvania, charged with violation of an injunction issued in the KRAMER HOSIERY case, forbidding him to ask strike breakers of this company to join the union. BUDENZ was arrested and charged with unlawful assemblage with other individuals during the Paterson, New Jersey, silk strikes in 1931.

BUDENZ joined the staff of the "Daily Worker" newspaper and he became a member of the Communist Party in 1935. A confidential source indicated that BUDENZ had been a member of the Communist Party in Queens

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County and on April 8, 1942, BUDENZ was transferred from the Queens County to Yonkers, New York, Communist Party. While BUDENZ was a member of the Communist Party, he had numerous contacts with members of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, as well as individuals who were prominent in the Communist Party, and they include ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, EARL BROWDER, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EUGENE DENNIS and ROY HUDSON.

BUDENZ was well known as the Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker", the President of the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMPANY, INC., the publisher of the "Daily Worker", and at one time he had been conducting a weekly "Daily Worker" news program called "Labor News Room" over station WHOM. BUDENZ spoke on numerous occasions before various Communist branch meetings and at many committee meetings of the Communist Party. He was a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY and the stationery of the NATIONAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, indicated that BUDENZ was a member of that committee.

The "Daily Worker" of August 28, 1937, indicates BUDENZ was the Communist Party candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth Congressional District of New York for 1936; that he was a Communist Party presidential electee from the State of New York in 1936, and that he was the Communist Party candidate for Assemblyman from the Tenth District of New York City in 1937.

The "Daily Worker" of May 27, 1940, reflected that BUDENZ had been a member of the NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, an instructor in the COMMUNIST WORKERS SCHOOL OF NEW YORK CITY and a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY in 1939 and 1940. In 1942 BUDENZ gave several lectures at the COMMUNIST WORKERS SCHOOL, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

On October 10, 1945, BUDENZ publicly announced that he resigned from the "Daily Worker" and from the Communist Party. Immediately after his resignation from the Communist Party, he was employed at Notre Dame University and he is now employed at Fordham University as an assistant professor.

LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ was interviewed by SA WILLIAM J. McCARTHY and he stated that he had never met ALGER HISS but he understood that HISS was a member of the Communist Party connected with the Washington group. He stated that he was unable to recall the exact date when he first heard that ALGER HISS was a member of the Communist Party, but he was able to recall two instances he was mentioned in a discussion by Communist Party members. He stated that at a discussion during the HITLER-STALIN Pact at national headquarters, during which discussion ROY HUDSON, BOB MINOR, he, and possibly others, were present, he recalled

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that in a discussion of an attack on the "Daily Worker," one of those present, whose identity BUDENZ cannot remember, mentioned that NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN could not be too helpful because they were under attack at that time. BUDENZ recalled that someone mentioned ALGER HISS as a person who could be helpful and as an individual who was a good comrade.

He stated that the second discussion took place in JACK STACHEL'S office sometime in 1945, and on this occasion, EUGENE DENNIS, JACK STACHEL, possibly CHARLES KRUMBEIN, and he were present and, at that time, they were discussing the AMERASIA case. He recalled that DENNIS indicated that Lt. ANDREW ROTH had suggested that ALGER HISS should be used to quash the case. BUDENZ stated that he did not know whether PRISCILLA HISS or DONALD HISS were members of the Communist Party. He further recalled that EUGENE DENNIS had contacted him at the "Daily Worker" during the HITLER-STALIN Pact and DENNIS indicated that he had a technical difficulty and wanted to know if he, BUDENZ, felt that HOWARD HUNTER in Washington, D. C., would be able to help him. BUDENZ stated that, at that time, DENNIS indicated that he did not wish to contact ALGER HISS since HISS was under a cloud at that time. BUDENZ understood that DENNIS' technical difficulty meant that he had used a fraudulent passport.

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BORIS BYKOV, with aliases,
Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz,
Colonel Bykov, Peter

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated in recent interviews that the person whom he knew as PETER and who was his superior in Soviet espionage was identified as BORIS BYKOV by General WALTER KRIVITSKY during a conversation with KRIVITSKY in the home of ISAAC DON LEVINE. This was not a positive identification but was probably a good one since CHAMBERS and KRIVITSKY were out of Soviet espionage work only a short time and their recollection and information were very accurate.

KRIVITSKY stated that BYKOV came from the slums of Odessa; that while KRIVITSKY was in the Communist Party Underground in Rome, BYKOV was sent to that city to assist him. However, BYKOV learned that he was being tailed by the Italian Secret Police and, although several attempts were made on the part of BYKOV to contact KRIVITSKY, no meetings were ever consummated because of BYKOV'S fear of uncovering KRIVITSKY. The latter shortly thereafter succeeded in having BYKOV recalled to Russia.

The only information that CHAMBERS has been able to furnish regarding PETER is a description of PETER, a description of PETER'S wife, places where he met PETER, persons to whom he introduced PETER and persons introduced by PETER to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS advised that he introduced PETER to the following persons:

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.
A. GEORGE SILVERMAN
HARRY DEXTER WHITE (deceased)
ALGER HISS
JULIAN WADLEIGH

The following persons were introduced by PETER to CHAMBERS:

FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN
WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

CHAMBERS has stated that he was introduced to PETER by ALEXANDER STEVENS, with alias J. PETERS.

In his book "In Stalin's Secret Service" General WALTER KRIVITSKY stated that BORIS BYKOV was the head of the Soviet Military Intelligence

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from 1936 on. He did not further identify BYKOV in the book; however, on June 28, 1939, General KRIVITSKY was interviewed by RUTH SHIPLEY, of the Passport Division of the State Department. During the interview they discussed BORIS BYKOV. Miss SHIPLEY prepared a memorandum relating to the interview and set forth the following information concerning BYKOV:

"Another person very active in the Soviet Intelligence work in this country who is now here is a man said to be Colonel BORIS BYKOV or BYKOFF or BUKOV or BUKOFF. He is probably in charge of the extermination of KRIVITSKY. He is said to be a small person with very odd red-brown eyes, red hair and red eyebrows. He came to this country in the Summer of 1936 from France, probably first class, on the Normandie. He received a visa in Paris in the Spring of 1936 on either a German or Polish passport."

Mrs. ANTONI THOMAS, widow of General KRIVITSKY, has advised that she saw BORIS BYKOV in 1930 or 1931 in Vienna. She advised further that she thought that General KRIVITSKY stated that he met BYKOV on the streets in New York City after the General came from Canada, which was in November, 1939. This would have been between November, 1939 and February, 1941, when the General died.

The physical descriptions of WILLIE BRANDES and BORIS BYKOV are very similar and it has been stated that they both arrived in the United States in the Summer of 1936 on the Normandie. Both have been officers in the Russian Army and the only discrepancy is that WILLIE BRANDES was an agent of the GPU and BYKOV was described by General KRIVITSKY as being with the Russian Military Intelligence. WILLIE BRANDES is not believed to be identical with PETER, since BRANDES was involved in an arrest and trial in England in 1937 and could not have been meeting CHAMBERS once a week in the United States at that time. It is believed possible that WILLIE BRANDES and BORIS BYKOV are identical and that neither is identical with PETER.

JAN VALTIN (RICHARD KREBS) and MAURICE MALKIN have furnished information about one BORRIS HERTZ. JAN VALTIN advised around 1940 that BORRIS HERTZ, a COMINTERN representative, had been in the United States for a year or two. He described HERTZ as a Russian Jew of small stature with red hair and in his late forties.

MAURICE MALKIN, who was prominent in Communist activities in New York, was interviewed in early 1940 and advised that BORRIS HERTZ was a COMINTERN national representative who arrived in the United States in 1937. He described HERTZ as a small Russian Jew. He stated that HERTZ had worked all over Europe, including Germany and France, and had collaborated with LEO HAICKISS in Spain. HAICKISS was the Chief of the

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OGPU in Spain and HERTZ was a former organizer of the Leningrad OGPU. From the above it is to be noted that BORRIS HERTZ, who has never been identified, could be PETER and/or BORIS BYKOV.

CHAMBERS described PETER as follows:

Age:	In 1936, late 40's
Height:	5' 7"
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Reddish, thinning
Eyes:	Reddish brown
Eyelashes:	Reddish
Complexion:	Ruddy
Mouth:	Full lips but not blubber lips.
Teeth:	Appeared to have all his own teeth.
Nose:	Thin, pointed nose, particularly thin at the end and his nose occasionally quivered.
Characteristics:	Clean-shaven, well proportioned, neat dresser; wore hard worsted expensive but conservative suits, always wore a hat, was quick in his movements, probably wore reading glasses, not cocky or conceited but definitely authoritarian in his manner, had a ferret-like way about him.
Peculiarities:	Invariably carried his right hand inside his jacket or overcoat (Napoleon style).
Languages:	Spoke Russian, spoke German with a Yiddish accent, spoke very poor English when he first came to United States, but improved during his stay.

CHAMBERS advised that PETER had a wife in the United States. He did not know the wife's name. He recalled that he saw her once. He described her as follows:

Age:	In 1936, in 30's.
Height:	5' 7"
Complexion:	Fair
Appearance:	Unattractive
Glasses:	Wore Glasses
Nationality:	Russian, not Jewish
Languages:	Russian; practically no English; had one expression in English which she

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Children:

frequently used; "It's a gay farce."
None

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH has advised that he met PETER only once. He could recall very little about PETER but advised that he was probably in his middle forties, of medium height and rather stocky build, and whose right arm or most of it was missing. He had a pointed nose and perhaps reddish or reddish brown hair. He spoke with an accent and was probably Russian. This impression concerning PETER'S right arm may have been due to the fact that PETER frequently carried his arm inside his jacket or overcoat. WADLEIGH was unable to add anything which would help in identifying PETER.

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HARRY CLAYTON COOK ✓

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

This individual has been an employee of the Legal Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture since October 16th, 1933. On January 31st, 1949, he advised Special Agents THOMAS C. RAINES and ROBERT E. CENIHAN of the Washington Field Division that he became acquainted with ALGER HISS while both were employed by the Department of Agriculture, and occasionally discussed Departmental matters with HISS officially, although he did not see HISS socially. (HISS was employed as Assistant General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, from May, 1933 to May, 1935.)

COOK further declared that HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, and others were in a group apart from the other personnel in the Department and constituted what he described as a "closed corporation."

COOK also stated that, on October 20th, 1933, ALGER HISS asked him to secure a position in the Department of Agriculture for a friend whom HISS identified as ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY, and that HISS told COOK he would see to it that COOK would receive a \$1,000.00 raise if McCONNAUGHEY received the position. COOK declared that he, himself, had considerable "political pull" at the time, and accordingly was in a position to render such a service as requested by HISS. According to COOK, the matter "worked out alright," he received his \$1,000.00 raise, and McCONNAUGHEY secured the position. COOK stated that this was his only personal contact with HISS, with the possible exception of several contacts he may have had with HISS in connection with COOK'S official duties.

It is to be noted that the personnel record for ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY is not available at the Department of Agriculture. Personnel records of the Department of Justice, however, reflect that he was first employed by the Department of Agriculture as an attorney with the AAA on January 3rd, 1934.

X It is to be noted further that the personnel file of HARRY CLAYTON COOK, at the Department of Agriculture, contains a memorandum from LEE PRESSMAN to JEROME FRINK, General Counsel of the AAA, dated 10/25/33, recommending a change of duties for COOK, and stating in part, "Since Mr. COOK has been serving in the Legal Division, he has satisfactorily demonstrated his ability to perform the office of Presiding Officer. There are several vacancies in the position of Presiding Officer which must be filled as soon as possible."

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There is also included in such file a memorandum from JEROME FRANK to the Administrator recommending a change from Assistant Attorney to Associate Attorney for COOK with a salary change from \$2,600 to \$3,600. The personnel file also reflects that, on November 2nd, 1933, COOK received an appointment as Associate Attorney at \$3,600 per annum.

It is to be noted also that COOK'S personnel file reflects that, in 1938 and 1939, he represented the Village of Cortland, Ohio, in connection with an application to the W.P.A. for \$288,000 to be used for public works construction; COOK was to receive a fee of \$2,800. This act by COOK was in violation of Section 1782, Revised Statutes (18 USC 203). The facts surrounding this incident were present to a Grand Jury, which returned a No Bill in April, 1941.

These files contain considerable discussion as to the proper disciplinary action to be taken against COOK for his unethical conduct, but because of the lapse of time, no disciplinary action was taken, other than a written reprimand.

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~~RALPH DeSOLA~~, aka
John Edward Gray

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

RALPH DeSOLA was born July 26, 1908 at New York, New York. He attended Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, 1928 to 1929; also attended Columbia University, New York City, 1931 to 1932. He has resided in the past as the following addresses:

401 West 21st Street, New York City
Island Park, Long Island, New York
5 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, New York
Presently resides at 52 West 84th Street, New York City

He was employed with the Writers Project of WPA in the period 1935-1936 and is presently employed as manager of the New York Office of Microfilm-By-Microstat, 1860 Broadway, New York City. He resides at 52 West 84th Street, New York, New York.

~~X~~ DeSOLA was married to ~~HELEN WINNER~~ from 1935 to 1943. At that time he divorced HELEN WINNER and is presently remarried. DeSOLA said during the period he was a member of the Communist Party. HELEN WINNER, his former wife, was also a member of the Communist Party. He stated that he was a member of the Communist Party from at least 1935 until 1938 and advised that his Communist Party name was JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

~~X~~ DeSOLA has advised agents that shortly after he was married to HELEN WINNER, she had mentioned two friends named LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE and he recalled that late in the fall of 1936, LENORE THOMAS came to his home at 401 West 21st Street. On that occasion LENORE THOMAS was introduced to DeSOLA by HELEN WINNER. LENORE THOMAS told HELEN WINNER that she wanted HELEN WINNER to bring her to see "that man". HELEN WINNER then said to LENORE THOMAS "do you mean JOHN DAVIS?" LENORE replied that this was the person she meant. HELEN WINNER then said that she did not know whether DAVIS was at Communist Party Headquarters on 12th Street at that time but that she, HELEN WINNER, would bring LENORE THOMAS to Communist Party Headquarters on 12th Street to someone who would take care of LENORE if DAVIS were not there.

According to DeSOLA, JOHN DAVIS was head of the ~~Negro National Congress~~ at that time and was also an organizer among the negroes for the Communist Party.

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HELEN WINNER and LENORE THOMAS then left DeSOLA, saying they were going over to "12th Street". Later that afternoon, LENORE THOMAS and HELEN WINNER returned to DeSOLA'S home where LENORE THOMAS told DeSOLA that she was a little disappointed because the Party had not put her into active work for the Communist Party. LENORE THOMAS told DeSOLA that she wanted to get into Party schools, street discussions and into organizing work for the Party, but that the Party had told her that for the time being, it would be highly desirable that she remain inactive and that the Party had instructed LENORE THOMAS to report to a bookstore in Washington, D.C.

RALPH DeSOLA did not meet LENORE THOMAS again until July, 1937. He and his former wife, HELEN WINNER, were invited to stay for a few days over the weekend of July 4, 1937, at a residence rented by LENORE THOMAS and LENORE'S girl friend, SALLY RINGE, at Accokeek, Maryland.

When DeSOLA reached this residence at Accokeek, Maryland, LENORE THOMAS mentioned to him and to HELEN WINNER that she, LENORE THOMAS, had reported to the bookstore in Washington, D. C., but was not contacted by the Party for quite awhile. Further, LENORE THOMAS told DeSOLA that she, LENORE, thought the Party was a little ineffective in its methods since it took a few months to contact her after she reported to this bookstore.

DeSOLA recalled that at that time HELEN WINNER told LENORE THOMAS that possibly the Party had been checking on LENORE THOMAS to determine if LENORE was trustworthy.

DeSOLA advised that from the above facts, he had believed that LENORE THOMAS was a member of the Communist Party. He said that he did not know whether or not SALLY RINGE was a member of the Communist Party but that he had the impression, from conversation had with SALLY RINGE by him, that SALLY RINGE was at least a Communist sympathizer.

While at this residence of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE at Accokeek, Maryland, which DeSOLA described as a large farm or almost an estate, on a hill overlooking the Potomac River, LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE had asked DeSOLA to participate in a badminton game with them.

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This was on July 4, 1937, in the forenoon or early afternoon. While on this badminton court with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at their residence at Accokeek, Maryland, either SALLY RINGER or LENORE THOMAS had chided RALPH DeSOLA, saying that RALPH was going about his work for the Communist Party in the wrong way, "like a bull in a china-shop." Either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS then told RALPH DeSOLA that there was a man coming down from Washington, D. C., in a little while, and that this man had the same political beliefs as did RALPH DeSOLA. DeSOLA said that the impression he secured from this conversation was that this man was a Communist Party member, since RALPH DeSOLA'S political beliefs were known to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS, inasmuch as he had mentioned to them that he was a member of the Communist Party.

During this same conversation on the badminton court at Accokeek, Maryland, on July 4, 1937, either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS told DeSOLA that this man coming down from Washington, D. C., was also an amateur ornithologist. DeSOLA advises that he, himself, was known as an ornithologist. Then, during this same conversation, either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS further told RALPH DeSOLA that this man they were speaking about was getting ahead in Washington, D. C., and was going about things in a smoother and more effective way "for the Party."

DeSOLA advised that, while this conversation took place at the badminton court, HELEN WINNER was present, but was sitting on the side lines of this court and may or may not have heard the above described conversation.

Shortly after this conversation, DeSOLA saw a man and woman drive up in an automobile and then, in the presence of HELEN WINNER, SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS, introduced this man and woman to RALPH DeSOLA as ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. DeSOLA said, at the time of this introduction either SALLY RINGER or LENORE THOMAS told RALPH DeSOLA that this ALGER HISS was the amateur ornithologist that they had been mentioning to RALPH.

DeSOLA said that he is definite that this man's name was ALGER HISS; that this was an odd name; and that he had not heard of this person before; and that he had assumed that this was the man's Party name, since the name, ALGER HISS, sounded so odd to DeSOLA. According to DeSOLA, he has never forgotten this name because it had sounded so odd to him.

RALPH DeSOLA has identified photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS as being definitely the persons he had met on this occasion at Accokeek, Maryland.

RALPH DeSOLA remembers having a discussion with ALGER HISS, for about three hours that afternoon, July 4, 1937, but advises, that during this discussion he did not bring up any political matters, as he was waiting for HISS to mention any matters of politics, and advises, that HISS did not do so. Further, DeSOLA related he found that ALGER HISS had an extensive knowledge of ornithology and natural history for a person who was supposed to be only an amateur in the subject. DeSOLA advised that his discussion of about three

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hours with ALGER HISS on that afternoon, was almost exclusively in regard to natural history and ornithology.

RALPH DeSOIA says that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS left early that evening in an automobile, apparently to drive back to Washington, D. C. from Accokeek, Maryland. RALPH DeSOIA advises that this was the only occasion on which he had ever met ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

DeSOIA definitely recalls that on the weekend, in addition to LENORE THOMAS, SALLY RINGE and HELEN WINNER, there were also present at this party a man named JACOB BAKER, who DeSOIA advises was, at that time, Deputy Administrator to HARRY HOPKINS in the WPA, and also a person whose name DeSOIA did not recall. In regard to this last named person, DeSOIA advises he does recall that there had been an article in "Life" magazine shortly before July 4, 1937, in regard to this man as an inventor of a multi-lens aerial camera. DeSOIA recalls that the inventor of this camera, whose name he cannot remember, was the "lion of the hour" in this party at Accokeek, Maryland, on July 4, 1937. DeSOIA says that JACOB BAKER and the man who was the camera inventor may or may not have seen ALGER HISS present at this party.

DeSOIA advised that there were many other people present on this weekend, and all of these people wandered about the grounds at Accokeek, Maryland, which grounds were rather extensive. DeSOIA also recalls that most of HISS' time was taken up in his discussion of ornithology and natural history with him, DeSOIA.

DeSOIA gave, as his opinion, that it was common knowledge that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together as Lesbians at their residence at Accokeek, Maryland. He recalled that LENORE THOMAS, in about 1942, married a man named ROBERT STRAUS, and that LENORE has since been known as LENORE STRAUS.

DeSOIA further said that his former wife, HELEN WINNER, dropped membership in the Communist Party at about the same time that he, RALPH, did, but DeSOIA advised that he has always had the impression that HELEN WINNER has been reluctant to furnish information to authorities on Communist Party matters. DeSOIA said that he, himself, has been required to testify on several occasions before investigating committees, namely the Dies Committee and WPA investigating committees regarding Communism.

In regard to the person named above by DeSOIA as the inventor of the multi-lens aerial camera, a check of the issues of "Life" magazine reflected that the issue of June 14, 1937 of "Life" magazine, on page 36, carries an article entitled, "Nine Lens Camera Takes Best Washington Air View." This article mentions a new Fairchild aerial camera invented by Lieutenant O. S. READING of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

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Lieutenant Q. S. READING, formerly of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has declared to agents of the Washington Field Office that he cannot recall ever being at Accokeek, Maryland, and has advised that he has never met ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

The following persons have been interviewed in an effort to corroborate the above mentioned information given by RALPH DeSOLA, but all persons hereafter mentioned have advised that they have no knowledge to corroborate DeSOLA'S information:

HELEN WINNER, also known as HELEN DeSOLA, residing at 43 West 93rd Street, New York City, who has stated that she was a member of the Communist Party from 1931 or early 1932 until about 1938. HELEN WINNER has stated that she recalls being at Accokeek, Maryland with RALPH DeSOLA over July 4, 1937, but does not recall meeting or seeing ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS present on that occasion. HELEN WINNER has stated that she propagated both LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE to join the Communist Party and that she signed the application cards for membership in the Communist Party for both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS before these two girls went to Washington to live. HELEN WINNER has stated that SALLY RINGE'S true name is IRMA RINGE and that SALLY RINGE is presently married to JONATHAN GOLDMARK and is accordingly known as SALLY GOLDMARK. HELEN WINNER also recalls that LENORE THOMAS mentioned being inactive in the Party and that LENORE THOMAS had mentioned a bookshop in Washington, D. C. in connection with this inactivity, but HELEN WINNER does not recall bringing LENORE THOMAS to Communist Party Headquarters.

LENORE STRAUS, nee THOMAS, was interviewed by Agents of the Baltimore Office at Accokeek, Maryland, where she resides, and advised that she does not recall ever having met ALGER HISS, but does recall that she met PRISCILLA HISS once about 1935 or 1936, in Washington, D. C. through PRISCILLA'S former sister-in-law, ROBERTA ~~WANSLER~~, now Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, under circumstances which LENOIRE STRAUS cannot recall. LENOIRE STRAUS denies any knowledge of Communist membership or activities on the part of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or ever having made or heard made in her presence the statement alleged by DeSOLA to have been made concerning ALGER HISS on July 4, 1937 at Accokeek, Maryland. LENOIRE STRAUS also has stated on interview that she has never been a member of the Communist Party or applied for membership in the Communist Party.

SALLY GOLDMARK on interview by agents of the Seattle Office at her home, Double J Ranch, Okanogan, Washington, advised that she was formerly known as SALLY RINGE and IRMA RINGE and that she was a Communist Party member from the Fall of 1935 until 1939 or 1940. SALLY GOLDMARK recalls one occasion when HELEN WINNER and RALPH DeSOLA visited her residence at Accokeek,

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Maryland, over the weekend, but states that she does not know ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and advises that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS were never at Accokeek, Maryland, to her knowledge.

JACOB BAKER, presently president of Econometric Institute, 500 5th Avenue, New York City and formerly Deputy Administrator to HARRY HOPKINS, WPA, has advised that he visited LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE several times from 1935 to 1940 at Accokeek, Maryland. BAKER advised that he cannot recall being at Accokeek, Maryland on any occasion when both RALPH DeSOLA and HELEN WINNER were present, and advised also that he cannot recall meeting ALGER HISS at Accokeek, Maryland, or anywhere else, although he said that "he will not rule out the fact" that he, BAKER, may have been at Accokeek, Maryland when ALGER HISS was also there.

~~MARGARET VALIANT~~, residing Hotel Chelsea, West 23rd Street, New York City, advised she lived at Long View Farm, Accokeek, Maryland, the residence of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS from early 1937 to early 1938, but cannot recall ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS ever being present there. MARGARET VALIANT advised, however, that she was away from Long View Farm on road trips, called for by her work, a great deal of the time during that period. MARGARET VALIANT also advised that she has never met RALPH DeSOLA or HELEN WINNER.

Mr. and Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON, Accokeek, Maryland and HAROLD and KATHERINE KELLOCK, Washington, D. C., have advised agents of the Washington Field Office that they visited at the residence of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland, during the period 1937 and since, but these persons all state that they cannot recall seeing ALGER HISS at Accokeek, Maryland.

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FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

~~MIS~~ FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, RD #2, Cambridge, New York, was positively identified by WHITTAKER-CHAMBERS on December 22, 1948 as the "FELIX" who was introduced to him by Colonel BORIS BYKOV in early 1937 and thereafter acted as one of CHAMBERS' photographers in the microfilming of documents procured by CHAMBERS from other members of his ring. CHAMBERS has stated that INSLERMAN resided in Baltimore during this period and performed his photographic work in a dark-room equipped in his home.

INSLERMAN was born July 11, 1910 at New York, New York, the son of AUGUST and ANNA MARTINS INSLERMAN, both of whom were natives of Estonia and are now deceased. INSLERMAN is married to the former ELIZABETH ALICE RYNDERS, a native of New York, whose parents reside at 909 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York. INSLERMAN graduated from New Brunswick High School in New Jersey; attended Cooper Union Institute of Technology and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore from which school he received a B.S. degree in electrical engineering in June, 1939. After graduation from high school in 1928 INSLERMAN resided in New York City until July, 1936 when he moved to Baltimore. Since 1937 he has held positions with the following companies:

April, 1937 to September, 1937
Bohn Refrigerator Company
1 North Haven Street
Baltimore, Maryland.

September, 1937 to February, 1938
Dakko Company
927 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland.

May 4, 1938 to February 27, 1942
Glenn L. Martin Company
Middle River, Maryland.

March, 1942 to June, 1946
Republic Aviation Corporation
Farmingdale, New York.

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June, 1946 to January, 1949
General Electric Company
1 River Road
Schenectady, New York.

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He has since been discharged by the General Electric Company because of removal of his security clearance by the Rochester Ordnance Division of the United States Army as a result of inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of INSLEMAN and his Grand Jury appearances in the Southern District of New York.

Election registration for 1933 and 1934 in New York County reflect that INSLEMAN registered as a Communist on these occasions.

On December 19, 1948 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, accompanied by agents of the Baltimore Office, made a survey of the area in Baltimore in which he believed "FELIX" had resided. As a result of this survey he made a choice of three possible blocks wherein "FELIX" might have resided to the best of his recollection. CHAMBERS' first choice in this regard was the 2100 block of Callow Avenue. Subsequent investigation disclosed that FELIX A. INSLEMAN resided at 2113 Callow Avenue during the pertinent period.

Mr. CHARLES MILTON QUARTLEY was interviewed on December 21, 1948, by agents of the Baltimore Office, and advised that the premises at 2113 Callow Avenue have been owned by his family since 1916. He displayed rent receipts which indicated that INSLEMAN resided at this address from July 1, 1936 until sometime in June, 1938. He advised to his knowledge INSLEMAN was unemployed for almost a year after taking up residence on Callow Avenue. He further advised that INSLEMAN had converted a bathroom of his third floor apartment at this address into a dark-room for photographic development and he advised that to his knowledge INSLEMAN had such photographic equipment as a light meter and enlarger, a small camera and possibly flood lights. He further advised that INSLEMAN, during his residence on Callow Avenue, was the owner of a 1934, 1935 or 1936 five passenger de luxe Chevrolet Sedan, probably gray in color.

The files of the Glenn L. Martin Company, Middle River, Maryland, contain INSLEMAN'S employment record dated February 17, 1938. On INSLEMAN'S application for employment INSLEMAN indicated his employment as previously set forth and also indicated that from March, 1935 to August, 1936 he was employed by an electrical appliance shop, Bronx, New York. INSLEMAN in repeated questioning has declined to furnish any information concerning this alleged employment or any other employment until April, 1937 when he commenced work at the Bohn Refrigerator Company at Baltimore, Maryland. Investigation has failed to indicate any legitimate employment for INSLEMAN from January, 1935 to April, 1937 and during this period he is believed to have been a paid technical employee of the Communist Party.

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Since INSLERMAN'S departure from the residence at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, in June, 1938, he is known to have resided at the following addresses:

6 Roseland Avenue
Raspeburg, Maryland
1938 to 1941.

13 Fir Drive
Stansbury Estates, Maryland
1941 and 1942.

131 - 35th Street
Lindenhurst, New York and
118 - 35th Street
Lindenhurst, New York
1942 to 1946.

RD #2
Cambridge, New York
1946 to date.

INSLERMAN was interviewed at Schenectady, New York on December 23, 1948, by Special Agent FRANK D. O'BRIEN of this office and Special Agent JOHN J. O'TOOLE of the Albany Office. At this time INSLERMAN furnished a signed statement in which he categorically denied knowing CHAMBERS either by his true name or aliases; ever having photographed or developed any photographs of documents for CHAMBERS; ever having known Colonel BYKOV or other principles involved in this case; ever having engaged in or had any first hand knowledge of espionage activities in this country or membership at any time in the Communist Party. However, in this signed statement he conceded that he had resided on Callow Avenue in Baltimore during 1937 and 1938, that he was an amateur photographer and that while residing on Callow Avenue had used a bathroom on the premises as a dark-room to develop film in the pursuit of his photographic hobby.

On January 8, 1949 FELIX INSLERMAN'S farm and residence at Cambridge, New York was searched by agents of the Albany Division under authority granted by a search warrant issued by the United States Commissioner at Syracuse, New York. As a result of this search a 35 mm. Leica camera, No. 234730, equipped with an Elmar 50 mm. 3.5 lens and admittedly owned by FELIX INSLERMAN, was seized and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

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By letter dated February 23, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that as a result of examination it was concluded that the two rolls of the "pumpkin microfilm", designated rolls "C" and "D" (Grand Jury Exhibits No. 48 and No. 47) were exposed with the Leica camera, No. 234730, owned by FELIX INSLEMAN.

On January 13, 1949 Mr. PHILIP H. DEUTCHMAN, Treasurer of E. Leitz, Incorporated, 304 Hudson Street, New York City, exclusive sales agents for Leica camera in the United States, advised that with reference to Leica camera No 234730 the records of his company indicated that this camera was sold on June 24, 1937 to the Capitol Camera Exchange, 1003 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. The records of E. Leitz further indicated that on August 31, 1936 FELIX A. INSLEMAN, of 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, notified E. Leitz that he was the owner of record of this camera. Further, that on June 8, 1939, INSLEMAN notified E. Leitz, Incorporated of a change of address by him to 6 Roseland Avenue, Raspeburg, Maryland, and on June 8, 1942 of a change of address to 131 - 35th Street, Lindenhurst, New York.

Subsequent investigation by the Washington Field Office at the Capitol Camera Exchange, 1003 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., disclosed that sales records of this company for the year 1937 have been destroyed. Further, that the sales receipts of a cash sale by this company would not reflect the identity of the purchaser.

FELIX INSLEMAN has appeared before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on the following dates: January 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 18, 19, 1949. His wife, ELIZABETH A. ~~INSLEMAN~~, has appeared before the same Grand Jury on the following dates: January 11, 12, 13, 19, 1949.

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MAXIM LIEBER

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

In a report of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated March 17, 1941, MAXIM LIEBER was identified as an author's representative who occupied Room 811, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He was married, age 41, and had been employed for a number of years in the printing and publishing business. From 1922 to 1924 he was President of Lieber and Lewis, Inc., Publishers, 19 Barrow Street, New York City. He resigned in 1925 and was associated for the next six years with Brentano's. This informant further stated that in 1930 he started conducting his business as an author's representative and he moved to 545 Fifth Avenue in 1932. In 1941 he had approximately forty accounts on a commissioned basis and he employed one person. He banked at the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, where at that time his account was in the low four figures but there was no outstanding liabilities against his company.

The records of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company reflect that LIEBER'S personal account was discontinued, probably in 1942. LIEBER also maintained an account for NETTY RADVANI, with alias Anna Seghers, who is a pro-Communist authoress. These records reflected that at that time SEGHERS, while residing in Mexico, had written a book for which LIEBER had arranged for publication. The initial deposit to the account of NETTY RADVANI was in the amount of \$1,818.50 and was made by check drawn on the Little, Brown and Company, Publishers, Boston, Massachusetts. These records further reflected that on August 10, 1943 LIEBER opened another account entitled, "MAXIM LIEBER for the account of BODO UHSE." The initial deposit in this account was \$1,500.00 and was made by the deposit of a personal check of LIEBER'S on the First National Bank, Milford, New Jersey.

It is noted that Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] described BODO UHSE as a Communist who had gone to Mexico and settled with the Refugee Communist Group there.

The records of the First National Bank, Milford, New Jersey, reflect that LIEBER lived in a country home near Milford for five to seven years and then moved to New York City in 1939 or 1940. LIEBER requested this bank in early 1943 to furnish him a letter showing the balance in his account which on January 30, 1943 was \$3,772.17; that LIEBER indicated he was planning a trip to Mexico. This account reflects that the checks were drawn in 1943 made payable to various authors including MARGARET B. WHITE, ERSKINE CALDWELL, LOUIS ADAMIC and CARL RANMAN. These records also reflected that on August 13, 1943 the amount of \$11,250.00 was made payable to MAXIM LIEBER as agent for NETTY RADVANI.

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A confidential source advised that on May 19, 1942, a letter was addressed to LIEBER from Dr. D. FODOR, Begio 374/10, Mexico, D.F. This letter was signed by DRAGOT FODOR, a Communist subject of Yugoslavia whose pen name is THEODORE BALK.

A mail cover placed on SOPHIE MANOFF reflected that in 1943 MAXIM LIEBER addressed a letter to ARNOLD MANOFF, husband of SOPHIE MANOFF. SOPHIE MANOFF at that time was reported to be the Membership Director of the Day Branch, Midtown Section of the Communist Party, Los Angeles County California.

Information was also received that OTTO KATZ, a Refugee writer residing in Mexico, who was reportedly active as a Comintern Representative in the Eastern Hemisphere, was a client of MAXIM LIEBER.

In a newspaper article appearing in the New York "Journal American" of July 29, 1947 entitled "Reds-Cultural Fronts Exposed", by KENT HUNTER, LIEBER is described as an active member of Contemporary Writers located in the Hotel Albert, 65 University Place, New York City. This organization described itself as "The militant name organization of the Marxist and other anti-Fascist authorities."

In the "Daily Worker" of April 22, 1946, Page 4, Column 5, LIEBER is listed as a supporter of the May Day Parade and as a member of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. He is also mentioned as a sponsor of the May Day Parade in the "Daily Worker" of April 30, 1948, Page 5, Column 4. In the issue of May 25, 1948, Page 13, Column 3, LIEBER is listed as one of the sponsors of a writers and artists meeting against the Mundt Bill which was held on June 3, 1948. LIEBER was also listed as a member of the Citizens Committee for the Support of Robert Thompson and Benjamin J. Davis which was headed by JOSH LAWRENCE, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association.

A confidential source stated that LIEBER has associated with ED FITZGERALD, HARRY MAGDOFF and FEROL CORNELISON, on whom active investigation had been conducted in connection with another Espionage investigation. LIEBER has also associated with ERSKINE CALDWELL, THOMAS WOLF and LOUIS ADAMIC, who are reportedly clients of LIEBER, and he has also associated with ANNE WHITE, authoress of "Three Children" and "Shakespeare". LIEBER has also been mentioned in an article appearing in "Yasses and Main Stream" as a Soviet writer along with other persons among whom was LOUIS ADAMIC. It was also reported that on October 27, 1942, MAXIM LIEBER was a sponsor of a dinner given by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and that he was a member of the Citizens Committee to Defend Representative Government,

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JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST, Montclair, New Jersey, stated that her former husband, JOHN HERRMANN first met HAROLD WARE in the fall of 1933 when HERRMANN contacted him for background information on foreign subjects about which he was writing a play. She recalled that she met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as CARL through her husband in Washington, D. C. She further stated that she met GREGORY SILVERMASTER who was investigated relative to another Espionage investigation and this meeting was arranged in Washington, D. C. through MAXIM LIEBER, her Literary Agent. She stated that this meeting was arranged when she told LIEBER that she desired to secure information on foreign nations for background information in her writings.

On February 1, 1949, MAXIM LIEBER was interviewed in his office at 489 Fifth Avenue, New York City by SA William J. McCarthy, Jr. and SA Lawrence W. Spillane.

LIEBER stated that he met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS sometime between 1930 and 1935 when he was an author's representative and CHAMBERS was the Editor of "New Masses." He was unable to recall the circumstances surrounding their meeting. LIEBER stated that in either 1935 or 1936 he and CHAMBERS rented a cottage in a village in Pennsylvania, several miles below Frenchtown, New Jersey on the Delaware River. He was unable to recall whether he had signed the lease when this cottage was rented but he stated that he could have done this. LIEBER stated that he only spent week-ends at this cottage during the summer months and he recalled that CHAMBERS, during that period, used the name of DAVID BREEN. LIEBER refused to discuss the circumstances as to the reasons he had in renting this cottage with CHAMBERS or to discuss the manner in which he became so closely associated with CHAMBERS. LIEBER was asked whether he was familiar with "American Feature Writers Syndicate" and he stated that the name was familiar to him but that he would not discuss it until he had consulted his Attorney. He stated that the cottage, which was located several miles below Frenchtown, New Jersey, was hired from Mr. BAUCOT who had a sister who was living just behind the cottage hired by him and CHAMBERS. He was unable to recall the name of BAUCOT'S sister but he remembered that there was a little Polish girl who lived near-by who delivered milk and vegetables to their cottage. LIEBER stated that he always visited this cottage alone and upon reflection he felt that CHAMBERS had used him like he had used many others and that CHAMBERS' friendship for him was based entirely on convenience. LIEBER stated that in the following summer which would be either 1936 or 1937, CHAMBERS visited him on several week-ends at his farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania and that during this short period of time, Mrs. CHAMBERS was living on his farm. He recalled that during the latter part of the summer of 1936 or 1937, CHAMBERS rented a house in Pineville which is located near New Hope, Pennsylvania. He stated that in his association with CHAMBERS at this cottage near Frenchtown, New Jersey, at his farm in Ferndale,

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Pennsylvania and at the cottage in Pineville, Pennsylvania, he was unable to recall ever meeting any associates of CHAMBERS. He further stated that he could not recall ever seeing or meeting any of CHAMBERS' visitors or friends at any of the above places. LIEBER was shown photographs of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS and he stated that he is almost certain that he never met either of them; that he was unable to recall that CHAMBERS had ever mentioned either ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS in that the name had not been familiar to him until he read about them in the newspaper.

He stated that he first met CHAMBERS under the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and then during the period between 1935 and 1937 he knew and was told by CHAMBERS that CHAMBERS was using the names of DAVID BREEN and LLOYD CANTWELL. He stated he did not know that CHAMBERS had been using or had ever been called GEORGE CROSLEY, CARL or BOB. LIEBER stated that he never made any agreement with CHAMBERS to hold himself out as CHAMBERS' employer. He stated CHAMBERS never worked for him and that he was never a literary agent for CHAMBERS. LIEBER stated that in a recent conference with the attorneys for ALGER HISS, they advised him that they had found a letter in a school in Baltimore, Maryland which was written by Mrs. CHAMBERS indicating that her husband WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was employed by MAXIM LIEBER. In regard to the conference with HISS' attorneys, LIEBER did not intend to mention this since earlier in the interview he had been asked whether he had ever been questioned by anyone else concerning this case and he stated that he had not been. He stated that he was living in New York City from 1935 until the end of 1937 and during this period CHAMBERS frequently stayed in his apartment although these visits consisted of a visit of one day or two approximately every two weeks during this period. LIEBER stated that he knew that CHAMBERS was living in Baltimore, Maryland from 1935 to 1937 but when he was asked whether he had ever visited CHAMBERS in Baltimore, Maryland, he stated that he would not answer this question until he had consulted his Attorney. He further stated that he had met CHAMBERS' mother who lived in Long Island, New York, and that she had been employed on some Civil Service job.

LIEBER was asked whether he knew that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was engaged in Espionage or some subversive activity on behalf of the Soviet Government and he stated that he did not know. He was then asked as to whether he suspected that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was engaged in Espionage or subversive activity on behalf of the Soviet Government and he stated that he would not answer this question until he had consulted his Attorney. He was asked whether he had ever been approached by CHAMBERS to do any work for the Soviet Government and he stated that he had not been, but he refused to state whether he had ever been approached by anyone to do any work for the Soviet Government. LIEBER denied that he had been a member of the John Reed Club but he refused to state as to whether he had ever been a member of the

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Communist Party. He stated that he did not know whether CHAMBERS was a Communist but it was his belief that CHAMBERS was at least a sympathizer to the Communist Party. LIEBER stated that he had never seen any photographic material or cameras in his apartment which might have been used by CHAMBERS in connection with Espionage work. LIEBER stated that he did not recognize a photograph of Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIT which was exhibited to him and he did not recognize this name. Photographs of ALEXANDER STEVENS and JOHN LOUIS SHERMAN were exhibited to LIEBER and he stated that he wished to consult his Attorney before he discussed his association with those individuals.

A complete description of Colonel BORIS BYKOV was furnished to LIEBER and he stated that he did not believe that he knew an individual fitting this description and that he did not recognize the name BORIS BYKOV or an individual who would fit this description named PETER.

LIEBER, at the outset of the interview, indicated that he would answer some of the questions which would be asked of him but that the others would not be answered until he had consulted his Attorney. He stated he wanted to help the Government and wanted to tell the truth, but that his sympathies were with ALGER HISS. He stated he felt that ALGER HISS was being persecuted and that CHAMBERS was a "low, slimy snake" and did not have a friend left in New York.

The records of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, reflected that LIEBER'S personal account in this bank was closed in 1939 and the file pertaining to this account had been destroyed inasmuch as these records are only maintained for a period of five years. Mr. R. A. COILE, Assistant Manager of this bank, stated that there was a memorandum in his records which reflected that MAXIM LIEBER had the following affiliated accounts:

American Feature Writers Syndicate
CHARLES F. CHASE
ALBERT HALPER
DAVID BREEN

The records of the Office of the County Clerk for New York County revealed that the American Feature Writers Syndicate was organized in 1934 and that an application for the trade name was filed on September 4, 1934. This application was made in the names of MAXIM LIEBER, 43 West 46th Street; CHARLES F. CHASE, 327 West 88th Street, and LLOYD CANTWELL, 43 West 46th Street, New York City.

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Mrs. WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, 702 E. North Street, Appleton, Wisconsin, was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 5, 1910, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. PIGMAN. He received his primary training in Chicago, graduating from Crane Technical High School in 1927. PIGMAN then entered George Washington University, Washington, D. C., in 1928, receiving his B.S. degree in 1932. He received his Master's degree from the same institution in 1933 followed by his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, in 1936.

During PIGMAN'S attendance at George Washington University he received his appointment to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., as Laboratory Assistant, Grade SP 2, May 30, 1930 at \$1260.00 per annum. In August, 1931, PIGMAN was transferred to the Polarimetric Section of the National Bureau of Standards where he remained until July of 1938 when he resigned to accept a fellowship from the Labor Foundation, Wilmington, Delaware. Through this fellowship PIGMAN studied at the University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany, for a period of one year.

At the completion of his European studies, PIGMAN returned to the National Bureau of Standards on September 27, 1939 as Assistant Chemist with a P-2 Classification at \$2600.00. On November 16, 1940, PIGMAN was promoted to Associate Chemist (P-3), and he remained in this classification until August 20, 1944 when he resigned to accept a position as research man for the Corn Products Company, Argo, Illinois. PIGMAN retained his post with Corn Products for a period of two years when he accepted a post of Research Chemist with the American Paper Institute, Appleton, Wisconsin. The American Paper Institute has advised the Milwaukee Field Division that effective January 14, 1949, PIGMAN had been placed on leave of absence until June, 1949 when he will be separated from the Institute. PIGMAN has advised the American Paper Institute he is considering employment in Florida, Texas and/or the East Coast and American Paper Institute stated they will have knowledge of PIGMAN'S whereabouts until his final salary check in June, 1949. PIGMAN was notified of his release following his appearance before Federal Grand Jury, New York City, in December, 1948.

PIGMAN is married to ALICE WOLFE and they have two children. They were born when they resided in Washington, D. C.
Alasie

~~PIGMAN~~ was interviewed by Special Agents CLARK E. LOVRIEN and ALEXANDER P. LE GRIND of the Milwaukee Field Division on December 8, 1948.

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PIGMAN unequivocally denied upon interview that he ever knew or had dealings with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS while he was with the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. He voluntarily admitted that he knew ELEANOR NELSON in Washington during the period 1936-1938. He claimed he met her at a joint meeting of various unions in Washington in which PIGMAN represented the Federation of Architects, Engineers, CHEMISTS and Technicians Union. PIGMAN said it was his recollection that ELEANOR NELSON was very active in Union work in Washington, D. C., at the time. PIGMAN can be expected to state, however, he had no relations whatsoever with Miss NELSON outside of recalling her presence at joint union meetings in Washington, D. C. When WARD PIGMAN was shown a photograph of DAVID CARPENTER, he identified him as DAVID ZIMMERMAN. PIGMAN will testify his only recollection of CARPENTER was that he saw him also at union meetings in Washington, D. C. PIGMAN can be further expected to state that at no time did he ever have any meetings with ZIMMERMAN in which he turned over material to him from the Bureau of Standards. He will state he observed him at union gatherings only.

In addition to previous denials made by PIGMAN to interviewing Agents, PIGMAN will state that he has never been a member of the Communist Party. He did state, however, he did take "some interest" in "left wing" discussions in Washington, D. C. during mid-1930's. PIGMAN will further claim that at no time did he ever take any documents out of the Bureau of Standards and make them available to unauthorized individuals.

The observations made by PIGMAN in his interview with Agents were, at PIGMAN'S request, not reduced to statement form.

Contrary to the statements of PIGMAN above, CHAMBERS has stated that he originally met PIGMAN in late 1935 or early 1936 through DAVID CARPENTER. At that time, CHAMBERS said, he told PIGMAN to withdraw from open Communist Party work and become part of his apparatus. There was some indication, CHAMBERS recalled, that PIGMAN may have been part of the apparatus operated by ELEANOR NELSON.

Sometime in 1936 CHAMBERS said he requested PIGMAN to obtain documents from the Bureau of Standards. This was done on several occasions, CHAMBERS added, until this plan was terminated temporarily. In 1937 CHAMBERS issued similar instructions to PIGMAN and the latter began to produce documents on regular basis of about every ten days.

The pattern of transmission of documents followed several ways according to CHAMBERS. At the outset PIGMAN would give the documents to CHAMBERS who would photograph and return the documents at the next meeting or if necessary the same night. Later on, CHAMBERS said, PIGMAN

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would give him the documents and he would turn them over to CARPENTER to photograph. CARPENTER would return documents to CHAMBERS who in turn gave them back to PIGMAN usually the same night. CHAMBERS pointed out there were deviations from this pattern. Sometimes CARPENTER would personally return the documents to PIGMAN after receiving them from CHAMBERS or CARPENTER would receive and return the documents to PIGMAN personally. CHAMBERS recalled that on occasions CARPENTER would return the documents the following morning to PIGMAN after receiving them the previous night. CHAMBERS pointed out this was not the usual procedure, however,

CHAMBERS said it was his recollection that a brief case was employed by PIGMAN in the transmission of documents. CHAMBERS said he would meet MARD PIGMAN at a pre-arranged location at which time CHAMBERS would take the brief case when they parted company and would return the brief case with the documents at the next meeting.

CHAMBERS said the material made available by PIGMAN dealt with a variety of technical subjects, the significance of which was unknown to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS stated Colonel BYKOV complained of the material received from PIGMAN and expressed the opinion to CHAMBERS that he did not believe PIGMAN'S full potential as a source of material was being developed.

CHAMBERS said he continued to see PIGMAN and receive information up to the time he quit the Communist Party in April, 1938.

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JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

The records of the Yellow Cab Company at Los Angeles reflect that SHERMAN claimed he was born on October 27, 1895, at New York City. A record of the birth of one JACOB SHERMAN born on that date has been located. JACOB SHERMAN was the son of JACOB and IDA FOUNT SHERMAN, both Russian born and residing at 97 Orchard Street. Although this is in conflict with the information furnished by SARA SHERMAN, this may be JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN'S correct birth record.

JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN was discharged from his job with the Yellow Cab Company in February, 1945, and shortly after that he moved to a ranch which he bought in Lado de Loma Road in Vista, California. He resided on this ranch until late in 1948. In addition to a small stock farm, SHERMAN also operated a barn straw and fertilizer business in connection with this ranch. A woman named MARGARET HERRICK, who is alleged to be his wife, has been living there with him. SHERMAN left Vista, California, in November, 1948, leaving the farm in charge of CHARLES and MARTHA LOCKE, who are reported to be relatives of MARGARET HERRICK.

SHERMAN and MARGARET HERRICK were found to be residing in February, 1949 at 525 College Circle, La Habra, California, which address appears to be on the campus of the ~~Los Angeles University of Applied Education~~. SHERMAN is said to be teaching at that school. The school is said to be possibly Communist controlled or directed.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in the late spring or early summer of 1932, was introduced into a Soviet espionage apparatus by JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. CHAMBERS had previously known SHERMAN when both were connected with the "Daily Worker". MAX BEDACHT reintroduced CHAMBERS to SHERMAN, advising him that SHERMAN was in the "underground". Thereupon SHERMAN introduced CHAMBERS to one HERBERT, also known to CHAMBERS as ~~CARL~~, who appeared to be a superior in the espionage apparatus. SHERMAN gave CHAMBERS his first hint as to what his duties were to be in the apparatus. He was to be the liaison between the American Communist Party and the apparatus. SHERMAN also provided CHAMBERS with funds to buy clothing and gave him preliminary training in such things as detection of surveillances. CHAMBERS is of the opinion that it was on SHERMAN'S recommendation that he was originally recruited into the espionage apparatus.

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Within the first month of CHAMBERS' connection with the apparatus. SHERMAN introduced CHAMBERS to a Russian known to CHAMBERS as ULRICH and WALTER. CHAMBERS worked under the supervision of ULRICH from that time until probably early 1934. ULRICH has been identified as ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI. CHAMBERS has identified ULANOVSKI'S photograph as ULRICH, and ROBERT GORDON SWITZ has identified the same photograph as that of a Russian agent with whom he worked in New York in 1931 and 1932 known to him as WALTER. ULANOVSKI was arrested and convicted of espionage in Denmark under the name of NICHOLAS SHERMAN in 1935.

CHAMBERS did not see SHERMAN from the summer of 1932 until probably the summer of 1934. At that time an unknown Soviet agent, known to CHAMBERS as "BILL", was CHAMBERS' superior in the apparatus. BILL brought JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN to CHAMBERS sometime in the summer or early fall of 1934 for the purpose of having CHAMBERS arrange to establish a cover occupation which SHERMAN was to use. SHERMAN stated he was supposed to go to Tokyo to set up a Soviet espionage apparatus, and needed a cover as an American businessman. CHAMBERS established a firm known as American Features Syndicate, with the assistance of MAXIM LIEBER, and SHERMAN in September or October, 1934 proceeded to Japan under the cover of a correspondent for American Features Syndicate. CHAMBERS stated the Syndicate was financed by SHERMAN and SHERMAN was the only correspondent ever employed by the firm.

SHERMAN obtained an American passport under the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE. A birth certificate was obtained for him through the intercession of J. PETERS. A photostatic copy of the CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE passport application is available, to which is attached a photograph identified by SWITZ and CHAMBERS as that of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. This passport application was received and approved by the State Department in September, 1934.

According to CHAMBERS, SHERMAN did not establish a successful apparatus in Japan and was recalled to the United States in the spring or summer of 1935.

About the time CHAMBERS was working with SHERMAN to establish the cover company and obtain the CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE passport, CHAMBERS

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states he introduced SHERMAN to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at CHAMBERS' apartment, 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. CHAMBERS could not recall the reason for this introduction nor other circumstances surrounding it.

CHAMBERS states that SHERMAN shortly after his return to the United States from Japan, was requested by the apparatus to proceed to Moscow. When SHERMAN returned to the United States from Moscow he met with CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS states SHERMAN was in Moscow for possibly a year or more. Probably in the early part of 1937, they met at the apartment of MAXIM LIEBER. According to CHAMBERS, SHERMAN was greatly agitated and wanted to quit the espionage apparatus. CHAMBERS attributes the following statement to SHERMAN: "I will not work one hour longer for those murderers", meaning the Russians.

CHAMBERS states he acted as an intermediary between SHERMAN and the apparatus head, at the time PETER (BORIS BYKOV). SHERMAN sent a note to PETER stating that it was his intention to leave the apparatus and to return to the American Communist Party in California. SHERMAN also requested permission to retain \$5,000 in cash which he had brought with him from Moscow. At the same time SHERMAN tried to talk CHAMBERS into leaving the apparatus.

PETER, after apparently clearing these requests with a higher authority, sent word by CHAMBERS to SHERMAN that he might return to the open Communist Party and retain the money. One condition was attached, however, that SHERMAN should see a representative of the NKVD in New York before leaving for California. It was alleged by CHAMBERS that SHERMAN refused to do this and proceeded immediately with his wife and child to California. PETER indicated to CHAMBERS thereafter that SHERMAN was suspected by the apparatus of having gone to the American secret police. PETER told CHAMBERS that SHERMAN had rejoined the open Party in California, but that he was being watched (by the apparatus).

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SHERMAN first came to the attention of the Bureau through the interrogation of ROBERT GORDON SWITZ in 1939. SWITZ disclosed considerable information concerning the activities of an espionage apparatus which operated out of New York City in 1931 and 1932. This is known to have been a Soviet Military Intelligence operation.

SWITZ stated one of the individuals he met in the apparatus was a man known to him as FRANK; SWITZ has since identified photographs of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN as FRANK. He furnished a physical description of FRANK, and stated he was an American citizen connected with the American Communist Party and had been connected with the "Daily Worker." SWITZ described FRANK as cultured, probably a former school teacher, and well read in Party doctrine.

SWITZ stated that in the Summer of 1932, FRANK left New York for the West Coast by automobile in the company of an individual known to SWITZ under the names OTTO and KARL. SWITZ identified OTTO-KARL as the chief of the espionage apparatus at that time.

Prior to the time that FRANK and OTTO-KARL left for the West Coast, SWITZ worked for them in the apparatus as a photographer. In the beginning SWITZ did this work in an apartment which SWITZ described as the headquarters of the apparatus at 1673 55 Street, Brooklyn, New York. SWITZ was afraid that apartment was under police surveillance and requested FRANK and OTTO-KARL to get another apartment for him to use as a work shop. He stated that, around March, 1932, FRANK took him to an apartment near Madison Avenue and 60th Street, New York City. This apartment was subsequently used by SWITZ for photographic work for the apparatus.

SWITZ stated he thought the second apartment had been leased by FRANK under the name of ROBERT SHERMAN. This apartment has subsequently been identified and is located at 23 East 64th Street, New York City. Some of the material furnished to SWITZ for photographic work had been obtained by agents of the apparatus from Crucible Steel and so-called Gray Reports furnished by an unknown Soviet agent, known to SWITZ as No. 318. SWITZ stated that SHERMAN assisted him in photographing documents.

SWITZ had no further contact with FRANK, alias ROBERT SHERMAN, after the latter departed for the West Coast in the Summer of 1932.

Investigation disclosed that the apartment referred to by SWITZ was at 23 East 64th Street, New York City, and was leased in the name of JOHN L. SHERMAN. In his application for a lease, SHERMAN stated he lived at 111 Hillcrest Street, Great Kills, Staten Island. He gave his occupation as private tutor. The apartment was occupied, according to the records of the

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realty firm, from February 15 to July, 1932. One of the persons given as a reference on SHERMAN'S application for a lease was Miss SAR~~A~~ SHERMAN, 111 West 16th Street, (New York City), a teacher.

Subsequently, she was located living at 1 Christopher Street, New York City. Through an interview with her in 1944, it was ascertained that her brother, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, was living in Los Angeles, California. Through the same source it was ascertained that SHERMAN'S mother lived at 1907 Bradford Avenue, Utica, New York, and that his father was deceased. She stated that SHERMAN was married to ALMA LOOMIS, whose father was alleged to be a physician in Syracuse, New York. SHERMAN'S wife was said to have had long suffering from heart disease, and SAR~~A~~ gave that as the reason for her brother's having moved to California. This source also stated that JOHN SHERMAN was born in Utica, New York, and that he had attended Syracuse University. No records have been found to support either his birth in Utica, or attendance at Syracuse University.

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In the meantime, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN was found living at 1644 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, together with his wife, ALMA, and their daughter, JOAN. He was employed, at that time, by the Yellow Cab Company as a cab driver. Specimens of his handwriting were identified by the Laboratory with specimens of the handwriting of JOHN L. SHERMAN obtained from the realty company in New York, through which the 23 East 64 Street apartment was leased in 1932.

Agents made two efforts to interview SHERMAN at his residence in Vista, California, the first on November 30, 1946, and the second on January 23, 1948. In the first instance, SHERMAN inquired if the agents had a warrant, and when the answer was in the negative, SHERMAN terminated the conversation. The second attempt was also unsuccessful.

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ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, 255 West 23rd Street, New York, New York, was born on February 7, 1900 at Przemszys, Poland and was naturalized in Boston, Massachusetts, June 24, 1921. He is a graduate of Harvard University and holds the following degrees: S.B., A.M., and Ph.D. Likewise he holds an M.A. degree from Leland Stanford University.

SILVERMAN has held the following Government positions. From 1933 to 1934 he was employed by the N.R.A. on the Labor Advisory Board. From 1935 to 1936 he was with the United States Tariff Commission. From 1936 to 1942 he was with the Railroad Retirement Board. From 1942 to August of 1945 he was Chief, Analysis and Plans Material Division, Army Air Force. Prior to 1933 SILVERMAN was an instructor in economics.

Since SILVERMAN left the Government service, he has been employed as a Economist by the French Supply Council and as a Vice President of the Orbach Department Store, New York, New York. He is presently believed to be unemployed having resigned from this latter position.

~~SILVERMAN~~ is married and has one son, RICHARD, who attended Harvard University.

ELIZABETH TERRILL ~~BENTLEY~~ has stated that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was active in a Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D. C. She alleged that SILVERMAN was a Communist Party member. She stated that during the period of SILVERMAN'S employment with the Army Air Force, he brought Government documents to the home of GREGORY SILVERMASTER which were photographed by SILVERMASTER. She believed that SILVERMAN was under the impression that this information was being transmitted to EARL BROWDER.

Miss BENTLEY also stated that SILVERMAN obtained Government information from IRVING KARLAN of the War Production Board and turned this information over to SILVERMASTER, a leading subject in an espionage investigation.

Miss BENTLEY stated that considerable information in 1943 was photographed and turned over to her and transmitted to JACOB M. GOLOS, a known Soviet agent. The type of information contained in these documents referred to above contain aircraft production figures, results of tests of aircraft and reports concerning technological developments in aircraft manufacture and related information.

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KATHERINE WILLS, the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

Investigation concerning SILVERMAN'S activities as stated by ELIZABETH BENTLEY reflected his association and contact with numerous individuals alleged by ELIZABETH BENTLEY to be engaged in a Communist espionage apparatus in the Government in Washington, D. C.

SILVERMAN was determined to be a close associate of LAWCHLIN CURRIE, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, FRANK COE and HARRY MAGDOFF.

On December 5, 1948 Special Agents, Norman P. Bagwell and Thomas G. Spencer interviewed SILVERMAN at his residence, 225 West 23rd Street, New York, New York. Mrs. SILVERMAN was also present during this interview. Mr. SILVERMAN was advised that this Bureau was desirous of questioning him in some detail concerning an official matter and at this point he advised that on advice of counsel he would refuse to answer any questions at that time. He was thereupon served with a subpoena calling for his presence before the Federal Grand Jury on December 6, 1948. SILVERMAN appeared before this Grand Jury on December 6, 1948. It is to be noted that SILVERMAN testified before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York in September of 1947.

House Committee on Un-American Activities

It will be noted that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN testified on August 12, 1948 before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities which was conducting hearings concerning Communist espionage in the Federal Government. The testimony of SILVERMAN will be found in the record from Page 835 to Page 850 in addition to references. SILVERMAN appeared at the above hearing and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on the grounds of self-incrimination. He also refused to affirm or deny contacts or association with numerous individuals alleged to be involved in espionage. He also refused to affirm or deny association or contact with ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

SILVERMAN read a prepared statement at the time he testified setting forth his loyalty to the United States Government and his background of Government service. He denied the charges of espionage and other criminal conduct and refused to answer questions in view of the fact that the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York had not been dismissed and he invoked his rights under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

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MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM SPIEGEL

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

WILLIAM SPIEGEL, 5104 Sunset Road, Baltimore, Maryland, was born December 13, 1907, in Brooklyn, New York. His primary and high school education was received in New York City, followed by one term attendance at both the College of the City of New York and New York University, dates unknown. At the two latter institutions, he took courses in Business Administration. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. FRANK SPIEGEL of Brooklyn, New York. His mother, FANNIE SPIEGEL as of November 30, 1940, resided at 9609 66th Avenue, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York, while his father resided in Washington, D. C. It is not known whether or not they were divorced.

MRS. WILLIAM SPIEGEL stated he moved from Brooklyn, New York, to Baltimore Maryland, in 1927, and married ANNA STIFFMAN on December 24, 1931, at Washington, D. C. They have one daughter, JUDITH, born August 28, 1942. Since Mr. SPIEGEL moved to Baltimore, his employment has been identified as follows:

SPIEGEL stated that, when he came to Baltimore with his family in 1927, he remained until 1929, when he left, in 1929, to work in Jersey City, New Jersey. He returned to Baltimore in 1931, when he was employed by the Winkleman Company, who operated the Shoe Department in Bonwit Lennon Company. Following this, he was employed, dates unknown, by I. Miller Company, 218 North Charles Street, as shoe salesman. From 1932 to 1935, SPIEGEL worked in the Julius Gutman Store in the Photography Department. This was followed by a brief period as a photographer on his own account at 211 North Liberty Street. From September, 1935 to January, 1936, he was employed as shoe salesman at the Hub Department Store. This latter employment was obtained from records of Mt. Pleasant Sanitarium, which records are located in Baltimore, Maryland. It may be noted that the records of the Credit Bureau, Baltimore, reflect SPIEGEL became affiliated with Kork-Craft Products in December, 1936. SPIEGEL'S Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire, dated approximately August 23, 1943, reflects that he was affiliated with Kork-Craft Products since August, 1936. Kork-Craft Products have since been taken over by L. Gordon and Sons, Incorporated, 1050 South Paca Street, and since January, 1941, SPIEGEL has been manager of the Style-Craft Division of this firm. SPIEGEL stated that he was self-employed for a period of a year and a half during 1938 and 1939, in New York City.

Information relative to various residences of SPIEGEL'S in Baltimore, with particular reference to their residence at 112 East Madison, reflects the following dates as shown from available records of Mr. and Mrs. SPIEGEL and statements made by them when interviewed:

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SPIEGEL said when he was first married in 1931, he resided at 14 West Franklin Street. He said he also resided at 921 St. Paul Street, Madison and Calvert Streets, Brookfield Avenue near Whitlock Street, 3600 block Keswick Road, Clifton and Rosewood Avenues, and present address 5104 Sunset Road.

Records of Mt. Pleasant Sanatorium, Reisterstown, Maryland, show that, when SPIEGEL was admitted to the Sanatorium, February 9, 1936, he was residing at 2430 Eutaw Place. SPIEGEL was discharged June 19, 1936. On November 4, 1936, the Sanatorium records show SPIEGEL was living at 111 East Madison. The files further show that on November 10, 1936, correspondence was directed to SPIEGEL at 111 East Madison. Subsequent to his discharge from the Sanatorium in June, 1936, SPIEGEL made periodic visits to the Sanatorium and Associated Jewish Charities, Baltimore, for check-up, and during a period from November, 1936 to August, 1938, his address was listed as 111 East Madison Street. Investigation indicates this address was in error. The Baltimore Office has ascertained there never was such an address, 111 East Madison. It will be noted in other instances that 112 East Madison is used by Mrs. SPIEGEL.

With further reference to 112 East Madison Street, it was noted that in a letter of admission, January 6, 1938, to the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, that Mrs. SPIEGEL stated she resided at 112 East Madison for previous "year and a half." Other addresses listed by Mrs. SPIEGEL at University of Maryland were: 2319 Eutaw Place, September, 1935; 2430 Eutaw Place, December, 1935; 4627 Keswick Road, April, 1935. The records of the Credit Bureau, Baltimore, reflect SPIEGEL'S residing at 3101 Clifton Avenue, March, 1940 and 1905 Bloomingdale Road, August, 1938.

From the sources set out above, it will be noted that the SPIEGELS resided at 112 East Madison from at least November, 1936 until August, 1938, when they resided at 1905 Bloomingdale Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. C. COMBS BURCH, President of Burch Company, Baltimore, Maryland, stated that his firm was the owner of 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He advised that he has no records available indicating the exact period that Mr. and Mrs. SPIEGEL resided at 112 East Madison Street, but his recollection was that their tenancy was for a period of months during 1936 or 1937, not, in his estimation, exceeding one year.

Mr. SPIEGEL'S wife, ANNA STIFFMAYR SPIEGEL, was born February 22, 1911, at Cunike, Russia. She graduated from Allegany High School, Cumberland, Maryland, and Maryland State Normal School at Towson, Maryland. Mrs. SPIEGEL'S file at the Baltimore City Department of Education reflects that she was married December 26, 1931. It will be noted that Mr. SPIEGEL, in his Selective Service Questionnaire, state he was married December 24, 1931.

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Mrs. SPIEGEL, upon her graduation from Maryland State Normal School, became affiliated with the Public School System, Baltimore, and has been identified with the Department of Education since 1930. She took maternity leave at the time her daughter, JUDITH, was born, August 8, 1942, and as of January 19, 1949, has made application requesting reinstatement from maternity leave to become effective September, 1949. Mrs. SPIEGEL has also attended, since she began teaching, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, which she entered October 12, 1931 and terminated in June, 1933. Following this attendance, she transferred to the University of Maryland, Night School, College Park, Maryland, which she attended from 1934 to 1938, taking a course in Industrial Education. It was noted in her file at the University of Maryland that, in 1938, she listed her address as 112 East Madison Street.

Mrs. SPIEGEL'S mother, CECELIA SILBERMAN STIFFMAN, was born November 24, 1885, at Kamenetz, Russia. She entered the United States March 19, 1907, and married NATHAN STIFFMAN June 20, 1908, at North Adams, Massachusetts. Mrs. SPIEGEL'S father, NATHAN STIFFMAN, was born October 10, 1883, at Minsk, Russia. He entered the United States October 10, 1906, and was naturalized in the Circuit Court, Allegany County, Cumberland, Maryland, on March 28, 1924. In addition to Mrs. SPIEGEL, Mr. and Mrs. STIFFMAN had three other children who were born in the United States, but ANNA was born during a trip to Russia taken by Mrs. STIFFMAN at the time of ANNA'S birth, February 22, 1911.

On January 24, 1949, Mr. SPIEGEL was contacted at his employment, L. Gordon and Sons, 1050 South Paca Street, Baltimore, Maryland, by Special Agents JOSEPH J. KEICH and JAMES A. REINHART. At that time, Mr. SPIEGEL accepted the invitation of the Agents to avail himself at the Baltimore Office and submitted the following information:

Mr. SPIEGEL advised that he was born January 13, 1907, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. SPIEGEL admitted that he was acquainted with DAVID ZIMMERMAN during the early part of his married life, but on a social basis only. SPIEGEL claimed that he did not know ZIMMERMAN very well and did not know where he was employed. He recalled that ZIMMERMAN spoke of colors and paints, and believed that he had been a paint chemist.

During the time that SPIEGEL was in the Baltimore Office, on January 24, 1949, he had an opportunity to view WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; but after viewing Mr. CHAMBERS would offer no comment concerning whether or not he recognized him. At 7:30 P.M. on January 24, 1949, Mr. SPIEGEL consulted with his attorney Mr. HARRY ADELBERG, and following this conference the interview between SPIEGEL and the Agents, previously mentioned, was terminated. Mr. ADELBERG, at that time, advised the interviewing Agents that, if he would permit them to continue the interview with Mr. SPIEGEL, he would contact the Baltimore Office. To date no contact has been made by Mr. ADELBERG.

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On the same date, January 24, 1949, Special Agents EDWARD G. GOUGH and JOSEPH C. TRAINOR interviewed Mrs. SPIEGEL at her residence, 5104 Sunset Road, Baltimore, Maryland. In the initial contact, Mrs. SPIEGEL declined the Agents invitation to accompany them to the Baltimore Office, advising them that she had been in contact with her husband regarding his interview with the Baltimore Office. Immediately following the preliminary contact, Mrs. SPIEGEL contacted her husband telephonically, and she was instructed by him not to answer any questions at that time. Mrs. SPIEGEL thereupon advised the Agents that she intended to follow her husband's advice, and therefore, would not answer any questions.

It may be noted that, in the intitial stages of the interview with Mrs. SPIEGEL, she admitted she knew DAVID ZIMMERMAN (DAVID CARPENTER), but stated that her acquaintance with him extended over a seventeen year period. She said also that she did not know ZIMMERMAN as DAVID CARPENTER or know that he was presently affiliated with the "Daily Worker" staff in New York City. She also claimed that she was not cognizant of the fact that ZIMMERMAN had testified before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, and further that she was unaware that ZIMMERMAN and CARPENTER were identical,

WILLIAM and ANNA SPIEGEL received subpoenas on January 27, 1949, to appear before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on February 2, 1949. The SPIEGELS appeared and testified on that date before the Federal Grand Jury, New York City.

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ALEXANDER STEVENS, was;
Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters,
J. Peter, Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens
Steve Miller

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

ALEXANDER STEVENS, 83-46 118th Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York, alien, was born on August 11, 1894 as ALEXANDER GOLDBERGER at Cop, Czechoslovakia, the son of MARTIN GOLDBERGER and ROSALIE DEUTCH. From 1914 until 1918, STEVENS, which name is most commonly used by him, was in the Hungarian Army.

MRS MARTIN GOLDBERGER

STEVENS first entered the United States from Hamburg, Germany, on February 10, 1924 under the name ALEXANDER GOLDBERGER as a passenger aboard the SS ANDANIA. Accompanying him were his brother EMERICH GOLDBERGER, age twenty-four at that time, and his mother. On the Manifest Number 7888-60-27 GOLDBERGER listed his occupation as lawyer and his race as Hebrew. His brother, JOSEPH GOLDBERGER, 235 East 123rd Street, New York City, was the individual to whom he was destined. A second arrival for GOLDBERGER was on September 5, 1928. He entered the country at New York City aboard the SS ROMA from South Hampton, England, after a trip to Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. The files of the State Department contain information which indicated that ALEXANDER STEVENS made a trip to Germany, France, and England after leaving the United States on October 8, 1938. He travelled under the name and on the passport of ISADORE BOORSTEIN. Evidence reflects that this passport was secured as a result of forgery.

On April 29, 1942, STEVENS obtained a divorce from FRANCISKA AVERSAK GOLDBERGER of Dobronski 14, Czechoslovakia at Reno, Nevada. Immediately thereafter, he commenced living with one ANN SILVER at 83-46 118th Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York. His present wife, ANN SILVER, is a naturalized United States citizen. ANN SILVER is employed as Industrial Section Organizer at the Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, and she is suspected of having engaged in setting up a Communist underground movement in the United States. Informants report she is very active in the union affairs and Communist Party activities.

As to employment, ALEXANDER STEVENS from December 23, 1942 until March 31, 1944 was employed at the Dynavox Corporation, 55 East 11th Street, New York City. On the date last mentioned above, he was employed at the All-American Playthings, Incorporated, 2116 40th Avenue, Long Island City.

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At the present time, STEVENS is employed at Communist Party Headquarters in New York City. As of September, 1947, he was the County Membership and Personnel Secretary for the New York County Communist Party.

According to "HITTAKER CHAMBERS, STEVENS was also formerly Treasurer of the Hungarian paper, "Uj Elore". It was also reported by BENJAMIN GITLO that STEVENS was a member of the Executive Committee of the Hungarian Section of the Communist Party. In 1947, he was using the name STEVE MILLER and was then employed at the Communist Party National Headquarters, New York City, where he was reportedly a close friend of ROY HUDSON, JOHN WILLIAMSON, JESSICA SMITH and MORRIS CHILDS, all of whom were very active and leading Communist Party members.

[On October 8, 1947, STEVENS was arrested on a deportation warrant by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Peekskill, New York. He was represented in subsequent deportation hearings by CAROL EISS KEEF. In a hearing on the deportation charge before the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City, on August 31, through September 3, 1948, STEVENS refused to participate or furnish any testimony on the grounds that the hearing was illegal. The decision on this deportation hearing has not as yet been rendered.

Witnesses appearing at the hearing and furnishing testimony against STEVENS concerning his underground Communist Party activity included WILLIAM MCELL, who testified that he met PETERS in 1932 at the Lenin School in Moscow. LOUIS BUDENZ, another witness, identified STEVENS as J. PETERS and STEVE MILLER who shared with GEORGE EISLER the responsibility of directing the Communist Party line in the United States. BUDENZ further testified that STEVENS was the chief underground link between the Communists in the United States and the Soviet Secret Police. Additional witnesses included AURICE MALBIN, who identified PETERS as the "big boss" of the Communist Action Committee in 1934, and ANDREW SMITH, who identified STEVENS as the representative of the United States Communist Party at the Comintern in Russia. CHARLES H. WHITE and GEORGE HEWITT further testified concerning STEVENS' Communist Party activities.

It is to be noted that ALEXANDER STEVENS in a press release on September 3, 1948, admitted his identity as J. PETERS and further that he was the author of a pamphlet entitled, "The Communist Party", a manual of procedure."

In 1948, ALEXANDER STEVENS appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities but refused to answer any pertinent questions on the

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grounds that they affect his constitutional privileges.

STEVENS has written several books and articles, among them is one entitled "The Mass Defense is Our Only Answer to Terror". This article appeared in the July, 1934 issue of "~~The Party Organizer~~", then the official organ of the Communist Party, USA. This article advocated organized defense groups that could "fight back the attacks of the armed forces, either legally or extra-legally."

He was also author of the booklet, "~~The Communist Party, A Manual on Organization.~~" This manual sets forth the necessary prerequisites to a successful class revolution.

Witnesses have stated that ALEXANDER STEVENS was in Moscow in 1932, where he had been sent as an American Communist Party representative to the Communist International. Other witnesses have stated that STEVENS as STEVE MILLER has been very active in the Communist Party in New York City and has participated in teaching at the Communist Party Training School.

In 1933, HAROLD WARE, son of Mother ELIA REEVES BLOCH, was active as an adjunct of the GPU (NKVD) of the Soviets under the direction of J. PETERS. This underground group obtained information desired by the Soviets from individual workers for the group located in various agencies of the United States Government. This underground group was commonly referred to by those members as the "underground apparatus" and was set up on a plan of parallel organizations. Each organization consists of approximately six to ten individuals who maintained liaison with one member. ALEXANDER STEVENS, who was then known as J. PETERS, was supervising the affairs of one of these groups among whom the following were members: JOHN ABT; LEE PRESSMAN, former General Counselor of the CIO; HENRY HILL COLLINS, one time in the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture; NATHAN PERLO; CHARLES KRAMER; ALGER HISS; DONALD HISS; NATHAN WITT, and SCHLOEPER ADLER.

Considerable testimony concerning the activities of ALEXANDER STEVENS was produced before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, dealing with his association with the conspiratorial apparatus of the Communist Party in the effect that he, at one time, was the Communist Party underground head charged with the recruiting of Communist Party members in the armed forces.

The allegations concerning ALEXANDER STEVENS as made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS are being set forth in a separate section of this summary report. It is to be noted, however, that CHAMBERS first met Colonel BYKOV in the fall of 1936 when, according to CHAMBERS, he was introduced to BYKOV by

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J. PETERS. CHAMBERS stated that BYKOV was the superior of J. PETERS in the United States.

On January 24, 1949, an attempt was made by Bureau Agents assigned to the New York Office to interview ALEXANDER STEVENS; however, he declined to submit to such an interview after consulting with his attorney, EMANUEL ELCCH, 270 Broadway, New York City. He, however, consented to voluntarily appear before the Federal Grand Jury, then conducting hearings in the Southern District of New York.

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HARRY DEXTER WHITE (DECEASED)

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

HARRY DEXTER WHITE was born October 29, 1892, at Boston, Massachusetts, and died August 16, 1948, at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. His wife, ANN TERRY WHITE, and two daughters reside at 334 West 86th Street, New York City. WHITE'S parents were JOSEPH (JACOB) and SARAH WHITE, both born in Poland (Russia).

WHITE graduated in June, 1909, from Everett High School, Everett, Massachusetts. He attended Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts, from September 14, 1911, to February, 1912. He received a BA degree in 1924 and an MA degree in 1925 from Stanford University. In 1935 he received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University.

Following is the employment record of HARRY DEXTER WHITE:

WHITE joined the United States Army April 12, 1917, and was discharged in February, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was a member of the American Expeditionary Force. He operated, after his discharge from the Army, an orphan asylum for two years. He was also a professor of economics at Harvard University for six years. From 1932 to 1934 he was professor of economics at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin. During 1934 he went to England to study economic and monetary questions for the Treasury Department under the direction of JACOB VINER, a former professor at Chicago University. On June 20, 1934, he was appointed Economic Analyst, Treasury Department. From October 5, 1934, to October 31, 1934 he was on loan as Chief Economic Expert on the Tariff Commission. On July 1, 1935, he was appointed Principal Economic Analyst, Treasury Department, at a salary of \$5,600 per annum. He was appointed Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, on October 1, 1936, at a salary of \$6,500 per annum. On May 25, 1938, he was appointed Director of Monetary Research at \$8,000 per annum, which was increased on March 1, 1940 to \$9,000 per annum. On August 5, 1941, WHITE was promoted to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In December of 1941 he was given full responsibility in matters bearing on foreign relations within the Treasury Department. He resigned his position on May 1, 1946, to accept a position as Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, from which position he voluntarily retired April 7, 1947. Upon his resignation he was establishing himself in private business as a consultant on economic and financial matters. In this connection, in

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November, 1947 he made formal registration with the Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as an economic and financial consultant to the Bank of Mexico handling problems of monetary credit. His salary was stated as \$18,000 per annum. It will be noted that in the course of WHITE'S position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury he represented the Treasury Department on the following committees:

The Interdepartmental Land Lease Commission
 Canadian-American Joint Economic Commission
 Executive Committee on Commercial Policy
 Executive Committee on Board of Trustees of the Export Import Bank
 The Interdepartmental Committee on Inter-American Affairs
 The National Resources Committee
 The Price Administration Committee
 The Committee on Foreign Commerce Regulations
 The Departmental Committee on Post War Economic Problems
 The Committee on Trade Agreements
 The National Munitions Control Board
 The Acheson Committee on International Relief
 The Board of Economic Warfare
 The Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy
 The OSS Advisory Committee
 The United States Commerce Corporation
 The Interdepartmental Committee on Planning for Coordinating the Economic Activities of the United States Civilian Agencies in Liberated Areas

In addition WHITE has acted as chief technical expert for the United States at the Bretton Wood Conference, and also managed the Treasury Department's \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY has stated that although she has never met HARRY WHITE, a great deal of material obtained by her from GREGORY SILVERMASTER, subject of a Bureau espionage investigation, and turned over by her to JACOB GOLOS, was supplied originally by HARRY WHITE. This information consisted of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. BENTLEY recalled definitely having seen documents at the SILVERMASTER residence delivered there by individuals who were receiving material from WHITE. BENTLEY stated that it was apparent to her from conversations heard in the SILVERMASTER home that one of the most valuable assets to the SILVERMASTER underground group was WHITE'S ability to place in the Treasury Department those

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individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. In this category were WILLIAM ULLMAN, WILLIAM TAYLOR, and SONIA GOLD.

In connection with the investigation of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, it was ascertained that the following persons were employed in the Treasury Department under WHITE, and are alleged to have been engaged in Communist underground activities in Washington, D. C.: WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, VICTOR PERLO, FRANK COE, HAROLD GLASSER, SONIA GOLD, and SAUL ADLER. It was also determined that WHITE was acquainted with the following individuals also alleged to have been engaged in Communist underground activities: CHARLES KRIMER, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, IRVING KAPLAN, GREGORY SILVERMASTER and wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, HARRY MAGDOFF, and Colonel CHARLES CADES. This investigation also reflected that WHITE was in contact and associated with numerous individuals who are alleged Communists or Communist sympathizers. In this group is to be noted LEE PRESSMAN, who at that time was general counsel of the CIO, and who was in frequent contact with HARRY DEXTER WHITE. WHITE and PRESSMAN, during their employment in Washington, often drove one another to work each morning. It is also indicated that WHITE and PRESSMAN exchanged information, some of which was of interest to PRESSMAN in his union activities and concerned the activities of the Government in handling various labor matters.

Re Soviet - Communist Sympathies

In a letter to the Bureau in 1944 the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, identified members of an underground Communist group in Washington, D. C.; among the twenty-five persons so named was HARRY WHITE. Mrs. PERLO stated that she had been in the Communist movement for a number of years, and broke with the Communist Party in 1943.

During the investigation of the case entitled, "PHILIP JACOB JAFFE, was., ETAL; ESPIONAGE - C", JAFFE referred to HARRY WHITE as "pretty radical". On May 29, 1945, ANDREW ROTH, also a subject in this investigation, made reference to DAVID KARR as obtaining a lot of information on Far Eastern matters because of his Treasury connections, and mentioned that KARR contacted HARRY WHITE once a week. It is to be noted here that DAVID KARR is known to have been a frequent contact of HARRY WHITE in the Treasury Department, and that KARR is an employee of newspaperman DREW PEARSON and a former employee of the "Daily Worker".

In July, 1945, the State Department reported that J. WARREN WOLFENSON, a clerk in the Passport Division who had formerly been employed

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as a clerk by the Soviet Purchasing Commission, was allegedly taking down certain information concerning Government officials traveling abroad. He was also interested in pro-Nazi reports and those derogatory to the Communists. WOLFENSON'S application with the State Department reflected that HARRY WHITE, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was given as a reference and had recommended WOLFENSON highly.

In 1942 WHITE was the subject of an Internal Security Hatch Act investigation based upon charges of the Un-American Activities Committee that he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It was ascertained that WHITE'S name did not appear in the active indices of the WACDA, but the name of his wife, ANNE TERRY WHITE, did so appear. WHITE was interviewed in connection with this investigation, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any organization whose policies were dominated by the Communist Party or any foreign government. In connection with his official position in the Treasury Department, WHITE has contacted numerous Russian Government officials in Washington on alleged financial matters.

In connection with the above investigation of HARRY DEXTER WHITE concerning the allegations made by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, WHITE was interviewed by Special Agents F. D. O'BRIEN and F. J. GALLANT on August 15th, 1947. In the course of this interview, WHITE admitted close personal friendship with the SILVERMASTERs, LEONARD LUDWIG ULLMAN, and GEORGE SILVERMAN. He also stated that he was acquainted with VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, IRVING KAPLAN, HARRY MAGDOFF, and FRANK COE, and stated that his acquaintance with these individuals was solely on a social basis. WHITE denied any knowledge of espionage activities on the part of the SILVERMASTERs or any other individuals in Washington, D. C. He denied membership in the Communist Party, or acquaintanceship with any individuals who were members of the Communist Party.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE testified before the Special Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on March 24 and 25, 1948.

On August 13, 1948, HARRY DEXTER WHITE appeared before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities and testified before the Committee at his own request, and categorically denied the accusations made by Miss ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. No charge of Communist Party affiliation was made against HARRY DEXTER WHITE and he denied any such affiliation. However, he did admit acquaintance with various members of the espionage group, named by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The testimony of HARRY DEXTER WHITE will be found in the official record of the Committee hearings, pages 877 to 906.

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DR. MAX YERGAN

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Dr. MAX YERGAN, 22 Hamilton Terrace, New York City, was born on July 19, 1894 at Raleigh, North Carolina. He attended the University of Raleigh, North Carolina and received an A.B. degree at Shaw University in 1914. He also attended the University of London. From 1915 to 1920 he was secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States, South Africa, and India. Dr. YERGAN was assigned by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to work among the Bantu students, a colored group in East Africa and he remained in East Africa for almost fifteen years. He returned to the United States in the fall of 1936 and formed an organization known as the International Committee on African Affairs, which was subsequently changed to the Council on African Affairs, the object of which was to interest people in the United States in the conditions of the natives in South Africa.

The "Daily Worker" of April 14, 1937 reflects that MAX YERGAN, Negro Director of the International Committee on African Affairs, and an officer in the National Negro Congress, was appointed as an instructor in the Negro History Department at the College of the City of New York. The monthly bulletin "New Africa" issued by the Council on African Affairs, for September, 1944 lists MAX YERGAN as the Executive Director of that organization. The "Congress View" for September, 1944 published by the National Negro Congress, lists its officers to include Dr. MAX YERGAN as President. A confidential source advised that the People's Voice, a newspaper published in Harlem, New York City, consistently followed the Communist Party line and MAX YERGAN is Treasurer and controlling stockholder of this newspaper. He was vice-chairman of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, a member of the Board of Directors of the Jefferson School of Social Sciences and chairman of the George Washington Carver School which was a Negro Worker's School in Harlem, New York City, established with the full approval of the Communist Party. Dr. YERGAN was a member or was active in other Communist front organizations such as the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, the International Workers Order, the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, the American People's Mobilization and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Dr. YERGAN consulted and contacted many of the top officials of the Communist Party while he was associated with the above organizations and they include CHARLES KRUMBEIN, EARL BROWDER, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, JAMES FORD, ROSE WORTIS AND V.J. JEROME as well as many other Communist officials.

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Dr. YERGAN married SUSIE WISEMAN in 1920 and he has two children, CHARLES YERGAN and MARY HANSON YERGAN. He was divorced from SUSIE WISEMAN YERGAN in 1945. On October 24, 1948 Dr. YERGAN publicly announced that he had resigned as an officer and member of the Council on African Affairs and he severed his relationship with Communists and Communist-dominated organizations.

On December 20, 1948, Dr. MAX YERGAN was interviewed by SAs JOHN J. MANNING and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He stated that he had formed the Council on African Affairs in 1937 and although he had never been a member of the Communist Party, the Council had, to some extent, become a Communist Party Front. He stated that due to a conflict with the Communist led group within the Council consisting of PAUL ROBESON, chairman and W. A. HUNTON, educational director, he left the Council during the early part of 1948.

He stated that in April, 1945 he attended the San Francisco Conference as a representative for the Council on African Affairs and while there he saw ALGER HISS who was secretary to Mr. STETTINIUS, Secretary of the U.S. Department of State. He stated he never met ALGER HISS and that he never saw him on any other occasion. He stated that in September, 1946 PAUL ROBESON recommended that he employ a woman named KLEINER (ph). (CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES), and he hired her to write reports each day on the activities of the United Nations; that she was employed by the Council from September, 1946 to the early part of 1947. Dr. YERGAN recalled that during her employment, KLEINER told him that she was the sister-in-law of ALGER HISS (sister of Mrs. DONALD HISS); that during the war she was coordinating information in the War Department, Washington, D.C., which information came from the Balkan States; and that he presumed she was employed by the War Department. He stated KLEINER resided at 10 Mitchell Place, New York City but he was unable to recall her full name. He stated he did not know whether KLEINER was a member or was sympathetic to the Communist Party. When KLEINER left the Council, he recalled that she intended to work for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

It is noted that according to ESTER CHAMBERS, MARION BACHRACH, a sister of JOHN ABT, was friendly with PRISCILLA HISS in Washington, D.C.

Dr. YERGAN stated MARION BACHRACH was employed at the Council for Pan-American Democracy, 23 West 26th Street, New York City and FREDERICK V. PEGG was in charge of this Council. He stated he saw BACHRACH in Washington, D.C. accompanied by EDWIN E. SMITH, who upon being fired from the National Labor Relations Board, became Director of the Council on American-Soviet Relations. He stated that upon visiting Communist Party

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Headquarters in the fall of 1947, he saw BACHRACH on the ninth floor where she appeared to be employed.

It is to be noted that in December, 1948 MARION BACHRACH was subpoenaed to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and refused to answer whether she was a past or present member of the Communist Party. Newspaper accounts of her committee appearance carried quotations given to BACHRACH to reporters outside the hearing room in which she admitted her membership at that time in the Communist Party.

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~~SECRET~~
DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was:
David Carpenter, Harold Wilson
Steve Potter

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Allegations concerning ZIMMERMAN'S activities for the Soviet apparatus operating in Washington, D.C. about 1937 and 1938 are set out in this report in connection with the information secured from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and from HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH.

This person was born June 21, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland, and presently resides, as DAVID CARPENTER, with his wife, MARIAN and two children at 309 South Broadway, South Nyack, New York. Previously in 1948, he had resided at 23 Washington Avenue, South Nyack, New York; and prior to that in 1947 at 22 Arden Place, Yonkers, New York.

ZIMMERMAN was interviewed at his home on December 8, 1948 by Special Agents JAMES P. MARTIN and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE. At that time he said his correct name is DAVID ZIMMERMAN but that he has been known as DAVID CARPENTER for the last twenty years. He related that he is presently employed as a book reviewer and proofreader by the New York "Daily Worker" and stated that he had "worked in the past for the Communist Party". He said that he had resided from 1936 to 1938 inclusive, at 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland, with his mother, RACHEL ZIMMERMAN, but related that during that period he had had no regular employment as he was occupied in writing a book. He further said that in the course of writing this book, which he said has never been published, he was in and out of Washington, D.C. frequently. During these trips to Washington, D.C. he advised he had stayed for short periods of time at the homes of acquaintances in Washington, D.C. but he could not recall the names or addresses of these acquaintances with whom he had stayed. He also said that during 1939 he was employed by the "Worker's Alliance" in Washington, D.C. and said that he had had a residence there in 1939 but stated that he could not recall the address of the residence. ZIMMERMAN advised that as "a long time Communist" he knows of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but said that he cannot recall any personal association with CHAMBERS under that nor under other names which CHAMBERS has been known to use. ZIMMERMAN was shown two photographs of CHAMBERS, and after examining same, said that the photographs appeared vaguely familiar with some individual with whom he had formerly been acquainted. He said that he could not recall the name of this individual, and advised that he would not state whether he did or did not know CHAMBERS because he said he could not recall, although the photographs appeared vaguely familiar.

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ZIFFERMAN said that he did know HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, and referred to this person thereafter as JULIAN WADLEIGH, stating he had met WADLEIGH at some party in Washington, D.C. about 1932 but advised he could not recall exactly where or under what circumstances he met WADLEIGH. However, he said he is acquainted with HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH.

ZIFFERMAN was asked if he had received any papers or documentary material from CHAMBERS or WADLEIGH in 1936, 1937, 1938 or at any time. ZIFFERMAN said that he would refuse to volunteer any additional information without advice of counsel. The interview was thereupon terminated and ZIFFERMAN was served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Grand Jury in the SDNY on the same day, December 8, 1948.

ZIFFERMAN then volunteered to ride back to New York City from South Nyack, New York, with the above named special agents. ZIFFERMAN rode back to New York City in an automobile with these agents and at ZIFFERMAN'S request he was driven to the offices of the "Daily Worker" and left the above named agents at 12th Street and University Place that day.

In regard to ZIFFERMAN'S past employment and activities, reliable confidential sources of information available to the Houston, Texas Office of the FBI, have furnished the information that DAVID V. ZIFFERMAN arrived in Houston, Texas on June 18, 1943, to serve as Communist Party organizer for District #20 of the Communist Party and that ZIFFERMAN acted in that capacity thereafter for approximately three years. Further that DAVID V. ZIFFERMAN thereafter, while in Texas, was known as DAVID CARPENTER and as such was elected State Secretary of the Communist Party for the State of Texas on June 27, 1943, and held that office until the dissolution of the Communist Party of Texas on July 30, 1944. These confidential sources advised that during that time the "Texas Political Survey" published by the Communist Party of Texas was edited by DAVID V. ZIFFERMAN as DAVID CARPENTER. Also that on July 30, 1944, ZIFFERMAN, presiding at a meeting of the delegates of the Communist Party throughout the State of Texas, which meeting was held at 430 North Cherry Street, San Antonio, Texas, called for a motion to dissolve the Communist Party of Texas. Then with this motion carried, ZIFFERMAN read a report calling for a new organization to replace the Communist Party in Texas. The delegates then created a new organization, the "People's Educational and Press Association" of Texas and that ZIFFERMAN was named president of that organization. These confidential sources advised that ZIFFERMAN served as president of that organization until December 2, 1945, at which time the "People's Educational and Press Association" was dissolved and the Communist Party of Texas was re-instituted. According to these confidential sources, from that date until June 15, 1946, ZIFFERMAN served as State Secretary of the Communist Party. Further these confidential sources advised that while in Texas from June 6, 1944,

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ZIFFERMAN, as DAVID CARPENTER, was the representative in Texas for the New York "Daily Worker". These confidential sources supplied the information that while in Texas ZIFFERMAN lived at 7115 Avenue F, Houston, Texas, and also had mailing address of Box 1834, Houston, Texas.

A reliable confidential source of information of the New York Office advised that as of October, 1946, DAVID ZIFFERMAN, as DAVID CARPENTER, was employed as proofreader on the City Desk of the "Daily Worker". From information secured from ZIFFERMAN on interview, as set out above, it is known that ZIFFERMAN, as DAVID CARPENTER, is still employed by the "Daily Worker".

Further, a clipping from the New York "Daily Worker" issue of December 10, 1948, is available in the New York Office and said clipping contains a photograph of ZIFFERMAN and a statement that "DAVID CARPENTER, was back on the job at the copy desk of the 'Daily Worker' after appearing as a witness before the so-called 'spy' hearing of the Federal Grand Jury here. He described the attempt to involve him in the HITTAKER CHAMBERS' 'confessions' as one more link in the path established by the House Un-American Committee and the Department of Justice to smear innocent people".

In addition there are available in the files of the New York Office copies of the New York "Daily Worker" containing articles written by DAVID CARPENTER and book reviews written by DAVID CARPENTER in that newspaper. Included among these is an article in the New York "Daily Worker" in the issue January 13, 1947, bearing the by-line "DAVID CARPENTER", head" - films - the arts". This article begins "Many times in my experience as a Communist Party organizer".

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BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

The following individuals are such as have been mentioned by CHAMBERS, et al, and as to which some knowledge of whom they are is necessary to evaluate their position in the situation discussed, as well as the over-all control of certain groups or individuals, and the probable responsibility of the Subject:

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Unknown Subject "Bill"

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

From sometime in 1934 to sometime 1936, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was working in New York City for a Soviet agent whom he knew only as BILL. BILL became his superior subsequent to the departure from the U. S. of his Soviet superior ULRICH, the latter having been identified by CHAMBERS as ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI. During this same period, CHAMBERS was operating in a Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D. C. His superior in this latter operation was J. PETERS. CHAMBERS was introduced to BILL by Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT, a New York dentist, who was associated with a number of Soviet agents in the U. S. CHAMBERS described BILL as:

Age	About 40 (in 1935)
Height	6'
Build	Thin
Complexion	Fair to light
Characteristics	Big oblong face, rather lined; wide straight mouth, with thin lips; small eyes widely spaced
Nationality	Estonian or Finnish
Peculiarities	Had habit of looking up and squinting; spoke English with an accent.

CHAMBERS also met BILL'S wife, whom he knew only as ~~MARIA~~, and she is described as:

Age	In her 30's (in 1935)
Height	5' 8"
Build	Big, but not fat
Hair	Blond
Complexion	Fair
Eyes	Big
Characteristics	Pretty and quiet; spoke English with a marked accent
Nationality	Estonian or Finnish

Soon after CHAMBERS' association with BILL, the latter indicated he was going to England to head a Soviet apparatus in London and wanted CHAMBERS to join him. He thereafter suggested that CHAMBERS establish a cover for himself, preferably as a representative of a legitimate American firm. CHAMBERS, in pursuance of this, contacted MAXIM LIEBER, an open member of the Communist Party and a literary agent with offices at 545 Fifth Avenue. LIEBER agreed to assist CHAMBERS in obtaining a suitable cover.

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However, this mission to London did not immediately materialize and, in the meantime, BILL informed him that he had an important and rather special problem in which he wanted CHAMBERS' assistance, and thereafter brought him together with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. CHAMBERS had previously known SHERMAN in the late 20's, when both were employed on the "Daily Worker," and again in 1932, when SHERMAN was a member of a Communist underground apparatus.

SHERMAN explained to CHAMBERS that he was supposed to go to Tokyo, Japan and set up a Soviet espionage apparatus, and that for this purpose he needed a cover as a representative of a legitimate American business. He also needed an assistant who would, of necessity, have to be an American-born Japanese with connections in high Japanese circles. Thereafter, CHAMBERS had a conference with BILL, and at that time, informed BILL that, since the London mission had not as yet materialized, it might be well to use his, CHAMBERS' cover for SHERMAN on the latter's trip to Japan. BILL, thereafter, instructed CHAMBERS to introduce SHERMAN to MAXIM LIEBER and to arrange for the necessary cover. As a result, an organization known as the AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE was organized and MAXIM LIEBER and CHAMBERS, the latter using the alias of LLOYD CANTWELL, were listed as the officers of this company. SHERMAN needed papers in order to obtain a passport, and to this end CHAMBERS contacted J. PETERS, who secured a birth certificate in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE. Using this fraudulent birth certificate, SHERMAN, on September 24, 1934, applied for an obtained a passport in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE.

In order to secure a Japanese assistant for SHERMAN, CHAMBERS contacted his friend and former professor, MEYER SHAPIRO, who was then and still is a Professor of Fine Arts at Columbia University. SHAPIRO was acquainted with one HIDEO NODA, a talented Japanese painter and a prominent pupil of DIEGO RIVERA, the Mexican muralist. CHAMBERS, after being introduced to NODA by SHAPIRO, spoke to NODA about the proposed mission, and thereafter, introduced him to SHERMAN. Sometime thereafter, probably in the latter part of 1934, SHERMAN departed for Tokyo and NODA followed him sometime later. Both met in Tokyo at a pre-arranged meeting place. SHERMAN and NODA remained in Tokyo for approximately eight months and thereafter returned to the U. S. CHAMBERS has indicated that, although he has no positive proof, every indication pointed to the fact that this mission was not successful.

Sometime after first meeting BILL, and probably after the departure of SHERMAN for Tokyo, BILL instructed CHAMBERS to take a money belt for him to the West Coast. CHAMBERS was of the opinion that this belt contained approximately \$10,000 in cash, and at BILL'S instructions, he proceeded with the money belt to San Francisco, where he registered at the Golden Gate YMCA under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. After remaining at the hotel a day or two he was contacted by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, who was an associate of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, and whom CHAMBERS had met on a previous occasion in New York City.

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CRANE then took CHAMBERS to a home in the suburbs of San Francisco and introduced him to an individual who CHAMBERS has recently identified as ISSAC FOLKOFF. CHAMBERS turned the money over to either CRANE or FOLKOFF on this occasion. Thereafter, CHAMBERS returned to New York City.

The idea of CHAMBERS going to London to participate in the organization of a Soviet espionage apparatus in England was held in abeyance while SHERMAN'S Japanese apparatus was being organized. However, the idea was not entirely forgotten, and from time to time BILL would ask what steps CHAMBERS had taken to secure another cover for himself, CHAMBERS, in England. At some point during these discussion, CHAMBERS proposed the use of the AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE in this English project. This arrangement was eventually agreed upon by either BILL or MAXIM LIEBER or both.

In the Spring of 1935, BILL instructed CHAMBERS that he should make preparations to go to England at once. In order to secure a passport for this travel, CHAMBERS made an application for an American passport in the name of DAVID BREEN in May of 1935. This passport was mailed to CHAMBERS at MAXIM LIEBER'S office in New York City. The passport, however, according to CHAMBERS, was never used and it is presently in the possession of his attorney, WILLIAM MCNULTY, in New York City.

In furtherance of this proposed trip to London, MAXIM LIEBER accompanied CHAMBERS to the office of the British Consul General in New York City, certified that CHAMBERS would represent his firm in England, and CHAMBERS thereafter secured a resident visa. Although CHAMBERS was supposed to obtain a visa for his wife, he never did so, but did make arrangements for his daughter, ELLEN. CHAMBERS went to J. PETERS and told him of his needs, and the latter, according to CHAMBERS, arranged to have the name of his daughter, ELLEN CHAMBERS, registered as URSULINE BREEN in the birth records at Atlantic City, New Jersey. As a result, CHAMBERS obtained a fictitious birth certificate for his daughter, and this certificate is presently in the hands of his attorney RICHARD CLEVELAND, Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS stated that this proposed trip never materialized, and that, although he saw BILL intermittently thereafter, he was never directed by BILL to perform any operations on behalf of the apparatus.

In his last contacts with BILL, CHAMBERS could not recall any information emanating from BILL that the latter intended to leave the U.S., and, according to CHAMBERS, BILL "just dropped out of sight."

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HELEN WARE CAPPEL
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL INFORMATION

HELEN CAPPEL is the sister of the late HAROLD WARE, a long time American Communist, now deceased. During the mid-1930's she operated a violin studio in Washington, D. C., which was used by HAROLD WARE as his living quarters. Her husband, now deceased, was the business manager for the National and Baltimore Symphony Orchestras. According to her nephew, ROBERT WARE, HELEN is interested solely in music and was never connected with the Communist movement. The last residence for HELEN CAPPEL is 1503 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., 58 Park Avenue, New York, New York, was born April 7, 1905 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to HENRY HILL COLLINS, SR. and MARY PAUL ROBESON COLLINS. He attended and graduated from the Montgomery School, Lynwood, Pennsylvania in 1922. In September of that year he matriculated at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, majoring in geology and graduated twenty eighth in a class of two hundred thirty in June, 1926. In September, 1926 he registered at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated with a Master of Arts degree in June, 1927 majoring in economics.

COLLINS was married and divorced from his first wife who had been identified only as "Chris". He has one son, JOHN ENDICOTT COLLINS, by this first marriage. On June 25, 1940 COLLINS married SUSAN B. ANTHONY II, who is a grand niece of the famous suffrage leader.

Mrs. COLLINS is the daughter of LUTHER B. ANTHONY and CHARLOTTE SUTHERLAND ANTHONY, Easton, Pennsylvania. It should be noted that divorce proceedings are presently pending between COLLINS and SUSAN B. ANTHONY II.

The subject was employed by the A.M. Collins Manufacturing Company, 226 West Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 1928 to 1933 serving as Vice President and Treasurer. He resigned when the company became involved financially along with his father who was President of the company at that time.

The following is a record of COLLINS' service in the Federal Government:

From November 2, 1933 to June 21, 1935 COLLINS was employed by N.R.A., Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D.C.

From June 22, 1935 to November 30, 1938 COLLINS was employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

From December 1, 1938 to July 31, 1942 COLLINS was employed by the Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division.

From July, 1940 to April, 1941 Coordinator of Field Hearings held by House Committee on Interstate Migration, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

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From April, 1941 to April, 1942 he was in charge of Senate Committee Hearings in the Field. He resigned July 31, 1942!

From August 1, 1942 to March 3, 1943 COLLINS was employed by the United States Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C.

From September, 1942 to March, 1943 he was employed as a consultant by the Senate Military Affairs Sub-Committee on Technological Mobilization under HARLEY W. KILGORE, Chairman.

From March 4, 1943 until November 30, 1943 he was employed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He left the position to enter the United States Army.

On November 30, 1943 COLLINS entered the Army as a Captain, ASN 0-537205 and was separated from the service February 12, 1946 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, with the rank of Major. During this period he was an officer in Military Government engaged in Economics, Civil Affairs and Public Relations at various times. He served in France and Central Europe.

COLLINS returned from military leave on March 6, 1946, taking a position in the Miscellaneous Division of the R.F.C. He was later on loan from the R.F.C. to the Sub-Committee on War Mobilization of the Senate Military Affairs Committee from which he was released to join the State Department. COLLINS left the State Department October 15, 1946, where he had worked for J.H. WILLDRING, Assistant Secretary of State, to go with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. He left this position in January, 1947. COLLINS was unemployed until October, 1947 at which time he became an advisor to the Senate Committee for the District of Columbia, however, this job lasted just a short time. As to his reason for leaving this position information was received on November 11, 1947 that COLLINS in contacting BLAIR (BOLLES) was asked about his job on the Hill, and HENRY said that it did not last as "the witch hunt" was too strong. He was then engaged in free lance writing until he became Executive Director of American Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City, his present position.

COLLINS is very widely traveled having been in Europe, South America, and Russia. He has been the author of books on Ornithology also "America's Own Refugees", a 3000 page book on problems of migrant, employed and unemployed labor. He has been engaged in preparing a book entitled "New Constitutions 1945-46". This book is a compilation of all the different constitutions of all countries in the world with comment by COLLINS.

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The records of Dun and Bradstreet indicate that COLLINS is reported to have made a trip to Russia, after he graduated from college on a tour organized by the Russians to analyze conditions under the five year plan. He was said to have been at one time a student of the Russian Philosophy and active in fostering its principles.

On December 5, 1948 HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. was interviewed in the office of the American-Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City, which is also COLLINS' residence, by Special Agents NORMAN P. BAGWELL and THOMAS G. SPENCER. When questioned concerning his knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he replied that he had been previously interviewed on several occasions concerning his knowledge of this individual, but during these interviews he had failed to recall any information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or whether he ever had been introduced to this person. He declared that since the recent publicity of Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HISS, particularly before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he is now of the definite impression that he saw a person probably identical with CHAMBERS, but who did not use that particular name, in Washington, D.C. in the middle 1930's. It was COLLINS' recollection that he saw CHAMBERS on several occasions at cocktail and other social affairs in Washington, D.C. and stated that in all probability CHAMBERS might had been a guest in his, COLLINS' home on such an occasion.

COLLINS declared he remembered CHAMBERS as a newspaper man or a writer of some type or other. He denied that he had been engaged in any espionage activities; that he had furnished CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized person any documentary material that came into his possession while he was a government employee. He denied knowing anybody by the name of BORIS BYKOV or having been introduced to an individual by this name or by the description of BYKOV that was furnished to him by agents. He stated that he did not know an individual named PETER while he was an employee of the government in Washington, D.C.

At the completion of this interview COLLINS was served with a subpoena for his presence at the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on December 6, 1948.

On December 28, 1948 an effort was made by Special Agents JOHN V. GRIFFIN and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY to make an appointment to interview HENRY HILL COLLINS JR. at his office 58 Park Avenue, New York City.

This effort was made as a result of an allegation made to Special

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Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, JR. by the deceased LAWRENCE V. DUGGAN on December 10, 1948 that in the late spring or early summer of 1937, DUGGAN had been approached by COLLINS who sought to have DUGGAN act as an agent of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. On December 28, 1948 COLLINS telephonically advised Agent GRIFFIN that he could be of no assistance to this office in any investigation and further that he declined to see any representative of the F.B.I.

COMMUNIST PARTY AFFILIATION OTHER THAN CHAMBERS ALLEGATION

In April, 1944 Mrs. KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, advised she was the former wife of VICTOR PERLO, who was also a subject of an espionage case based on allegations by ELIZA TH TERRILL BENTLEY. Mrs. PERLO claimed to have been a Communist Party member from 1933 to February, 1944. She stated HENRY HILL COLLINS JR. was a member of the "Underground Communist Party Group" in Washington, D.C. She upon interview advised that she had seen COLLINS at least one meeting of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C. It will be noted that information was reported on May 17, 1946 that COLLINS identified himself, as an old friend of VICTOR PERLO in talking with ELLEN PERLO, VICTOR'S present wife.

It was reported on September 9, 1946 that COLLINS and his wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, are both rabid members of the Communist Party. It is believed that HENRY HILL COLLINS JR. may have been a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist government group in Washington, D.C. about 1938.

In 1938, COLLINS resided at Forest Glen, Montgomery County, Maryland at the home of LYLE and HELEN COOPER. It has been stated that Mr. and Mrs. COOPER were Communist Party members in Milwaukee prior to 1937.

A confidential informant of the Washington Field Division who has been acquainted with COLLINS since 1939, advised COLLINS stated to him that he was a Communist Party member; he also stated he was a party member to GRACE MOGI JONES who so advised this individual. It is this individual's opinion that COLLINS is in the same Communist Party unit as MARION BLACKACK, sister of JOHN ABT.

The files of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities contain the following information relative to COLLINS:

"HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr.
Washington Committee for Democratic Action

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Member-committee file
3116 Rodman Street, N.W.
Emerson-1370; National 8472
Washington, D.C.
(Examiner-Labor Department)

"HENRY HILL COLLINS
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
Signer of appeal on behalf of Darcey
(Communist); *'Daily Worker' 12/19/40 p 5

*In the "Daily Worker" for December 19, 1940 the name HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. appeared in a list of persons who signed a letter addressed to Governor OLSON of California petitioning him to free SAM DARCEY a known Communist and secretary of the Pennsylvania Communist Party, who was at that time extradited to California to face a charge of perjury.

"HENRY HILL COLLINS
Scottsborough Case Committee of Philadelphia
Signed Scottsborough petition
From Alabama Archives;
195 Ardmore Avenue
Chestnut Hills, Pennsylvania

"HENRY HILL COLLINS
Marion Anderson Citizens Committee
Member-Committee file
Forest Glenn, Maryland

It has been reported that COLLINS was a member of the American Peace Mobilization at Washington, D.C.

On August 11, 1948 HENRY HILL COLLINS appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities which was hearing testimony regarding Communist espionage in the United States Government. COLLINS appeared in response to a subpoena. He refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on the ground of self-incrimination. He also refused to affirm or deny contacts or associations with any of the forty individuals allegedly involved in espionage or with ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who had alleged that COLLINS was part of a Communist espionage apparatus in Washington, D.C.

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It will be noted that ALGER HISS has testified that he knew and associated with COLLINS.

The testimony of COLLINS before this committee is set out in the record pages 802-810. It will be noted that COLLINS read a prepared statement set out on page 805.

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HAROLD GLASSER

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

MRS

~~HAROLD GLASSER~~, 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, was born on November 23, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois. He attended the University of Chicago and also Harvard University. He was married to FAYE COHEN on July 7, 1932.

GLASSER was first employed by the Government in the Department of Agriculture in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1936, GLASSER joined the United States Treasury Department. In 1940, he was Assistant Director of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department, and his superior, at that time, was HARRY DEXTER WHITE. It is to be noted that, during GLASSER'S Government service, he was loaned, in 1940, to advise the government of Ecuador on financial and economic matters. He has also served as a Treasury Department representative on the Civil Affairs Section of General EISENHOWER'S staff. In 1944, he attended conferences on Italian financial matters and has represented the United States Government at the Second Session of the Council of the UNRRA at Montreal, Canada. In 1945, he was a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission in Moscow.

GLASSER is, at present, employed as the Executive Director, Institute of Overseas Studies of the Council of Federated Jewish Welfare Funds at 212 West 50th Street, New York, New York.

It is to be recalled that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY alleged that HAROLD GLASSER was a member of a Communist underground apparatus engaged in espionage in Washington, D.C., which was headed by VICTOR PERLO. GLASSER is alleged to have furnished information concerning Treasury Department activities and matters pertaining to loans by the United States to foreign countries.

It is also alleged by Miss BENTLEY that HAROLD GLASSER was taken out of this PERLO group, referred to above, by an individual named HISS in the United States Department of State, which individual is believed to be ALGER HISS. Miss BENTLEY has stated that HAROLD GLASSER was a known member of the Communist Party.

Information has been received that HAROLD GLASSER, when residing at 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was listed as a member of the Communist Party. It is known that this address is a former residence of HAROLD and ~~FAYE GLASSER~~, from October, 1933 to September, 1934.

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It is also indicated that HAROLD GLASSER and his wife have been members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Spanish Aid Committee, which are believed to be Communist front organizations.

KATHERINE WEEBS, the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States, that HAROLD GLASSER was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Mrs. PERLO identified herself as a former Communist Party member in Washington, D. C.

Investigation concerning the above individual has reflected that GLASSER is an associate of several individuals mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as being members of a Communist underground espionage apparatus in Washington, D. C.

It will be noted that HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed on April 30, 1947, by Special Agents Jerome M. Garland and E. Hyatt Mossburg of the Washington Division. At that time, GLASSER made a statement which he later refused to sign. In this statement GLASSER advised that, in 1933 or 1934, he was definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party and described himself as a definite leftist. He admitted that he was a friend of VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D. C., having met him around 1937 or 1938. He also stated that he was a very close friend of the now deceased HARRY DEXTER WHITE, who was formerly his immediate superior. He also stated that he first met ALGER HISS at an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act in 1938. He stated that he did not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. He did state, however, that he became well acquainted with DONALD HISS, brother of ALGER HISS, who was in the State Department and handled International Loans and Affairs. He stated that he officially contacted DONALD HISS rather often since he was handling the exact thing that GLASSER handled in the Treasury Department, and he freely exchanged Treasury Department information with him in his official capacity. He advised that actually DONALD HISS furnished him more information concerning the work he was engaged in, than GLASSER furnished him.

GLASSER also stated that he was acquainted with ALLAN ROSENBERG, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, CHARLES KRAMER, HARRY MAGDOFF, EDWARD FITZGERALD and WILLIAM TAYLOR, all of whom have been named as individuals engaged in Communist espionage in the Federal Government.

On January 28, 1949, HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and WILLIAM V. GRICKIS, at 212 West 50th Street, New York, New York. GLASSER refused to answer any questions concerning his alleged Communist underground activity on the ground of self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

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GLASSER was reinterviewed on February 2, and 3, 1949, and declined to answer any questions, whereupon he was served with a subpoena for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, on February 3, 1949. On that date, GLASSER was not called to testify and was requested to return on Tuesday, February 8, 1949.

It is to be noted that GLASSER is now represented by counsel JOSIAH DU BOIS of Camden, New Jersey, who is a former Assistant General Counsel in the Treasury Department.

GLASSER testified before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York in October of 1947.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HAROLD GLASSER did not testify before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, which conducted hearings concerning Communist espionage in the Federal Government. However, GLASSER'S name was mentioned by both ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being engaged in Communist underground activity in the Federal Government.

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DONALD HISS

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

DONALD HISS, 3030 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. was born December 15, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland. His education consisted of his attendance at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, from September 1925 until June 1929, when he graduated, receiving a BA degree. He then attended Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, receiving his LLB degree from this institution in June, 1932.

The employment of DONALD HISS is set out below:

June, 1926 - September, 1926	General work in the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Md. Salary - \$900 per annum.
September 1932 - October, 1933	Private secretary to Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. He worked here until Justice HOLMES died. Salary - \$3600 per annum.
December, 1933 - May, 1934	Lawyer for Public Works Administration (Housing Department). Duties - preparing legal memoranda and rendering opinions. Salary - \$2600 per annum.
May, 1934 - June, 1936	Attorney for Department of Interior. Duties - prepared memoranda, and represented the United States in Court. Salary - \$4800 per annum.
June, 1936 - June, 1938	Attorney for the Department of Labor; duties identical with those set out above. Salary - \$4600 per annum.
February 1, 1938 - January 27, 1942	Assistant to the Legal Adviser, State Department, assigned to the Philippine Office. Duties - Assisting in final drafting of Joint Preparatory Committee Report on Philippine Activities. Salary - \$5800 per annum.

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September, 1938

According to a clipping from the Washington Evening Star, dated September 30, 1938, HISS was being appointed to the faculty of Catholic University of America as a teacher of International Law.

January 27, 1942 - June, 1943

Chief, Foreign Funds Control Division,
Department of State.
Salary - \$8000 per annum.

June, 1943 - March 19, 1944

Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State.
Salary - \$8000 per annum.

February 1, 1945

Promoted to a position of Economic Adviser in the Office of Economic Affairs, State Department.
Salary - \$8250 per annum.

(Note: From August, 1940 until February, 1941 he was loaned to the Advisory Committee to Council of National Defense; from February, 1941 until January, 1942 he was loaned as an assistant secretary to DEAN ACHESON of the State Department).

On March 26, 1945 he resigned his position at the State Department, for reasons of bad health. At this time he was residing at his present address.

Presently, DONALD HISS is connected with the Law Firm of COVINGTON, BURLEY, RUBLEE, and SHORB, Union Trust Building, Fifteenth and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. DONALD HISS is presently married to the former CATHERINE JONES, who was born October 9, 1911 at Santa Barbara, California. Mrs. CATHERINE HISS' parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. HISS are the parents of BOSLEY, CYNTHIA A., and JOANNA HISS, who were born November 29, 1941, August 17, 1943, and October 10, 1946 respectively. DONALD HISS is the brother of ALGER HISS.

On December 21, 1948, in signed statements, GEORGE HEWITT stated that in late 1937 or early 1938 he observed DONALD HISS and his brother, ALGER HISS, in attendance at a meeting of the National Bureau of the Communist Party. Further, he stated that in about 1940 he saw the HISS brothers at Washington, D. C. at a meeting of the National Negro Congress.

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An attempt was made by Special Agents of the Washington Field Division to interview DONALD HISS, at which time he advised he would not discuss matters which he had previously testified to under oath before the Grand Jury.

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TIMOTHY HOBSON
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

TIMOTHY HOBSON, 239 East 38th Street, New York, New York, was born September 19, 1926, the son of PRISCILLA and THAYER HOBSON, the mother was the former PRISCILLA FANSLER. He received his early education of kindergarten and the first grade in New York City at the Dalton School and the Lincoln School, respectively. At this period, he moved with his mother to Washington, D. C., and took up residence with his stepfather, ALGER HISS. In Washington, D. C., HOBSON attended the Cobb School for his second and third-grade education, followed by one-year attendance at the Sidwell Friends School. His next attendance was stated to be the Landon School, in Bethesda, Maryland, where he attended from the fifth grade through the eighth year. Following this attendance, he transferred to the George School, Newtown, Pennsylvania, where he attended from the ninth grade through the twelfth, ending in graduation.

At the conclusion of his George School training, HOBSON stated he enlisted in the V-12 Program of the United States Navy and in March of 1944 attended Swarthmore College. HOBSON said he remained at Swarthmore until September, 1944, when he transferred to Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he specialized in Electrical Engineering. HOBSON remained in the United States Navy until September, 1945, when he was discharged. The records of the United States Navy reflect that HOBSON received an undesirable discharge on the grounds of homosexuality. HOBSON admitted having immoral relations with Lt. ALBERT PENALOSA, U.S.N.R. in New York City in August, 1945. PENALOSA was subsequently released from U. S. Navy, San Diego, California, October, 1945, as undesirable. PENALOSA admitted to agents being a homosexual.

Since his release from the Navy, HOBSON has resided and worked in New York City. When he was released from U. S. Navy, HOBSON resided with DANIEL BOWEN, 45 W. 56th Street, an admitted homosexual, in Fall of 1945. ALBERT PENALOSA also lived here for a brief period. After leaving the above address, HOBSON moved to 315 West 25th Street, New York City, where he lived with PENALOSA and ALBERT HAWORTH, also an admitted homosexual. He stated that he has never resided with his parents in New York City and pointed out that during his primary education his living at home was limited almost exclusively to legal school holidays and summer vacations. HOBSON stated that he did not complete his college education, which was started during his tenure in the United States Navy, and this move met with considerable discussion with his stepfather ALGER HISS, who had indicated a strong desire for him to complete his college curricula. HOBSON said since his discharge he has attended the School of

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Spood Writing on West 42nd Street, New York City, for a period of three months to learn typing and shorthand.

Relative to the instant investigation, HOBSON advised that his recollection of associates and events surrounding the HISS family started when he was approximately ten years of age. He said that one of his recollections was that when the family was residing at 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a woman and a small child resided at their home for a brief period. He stated that he recalls this woman painting an oil portrait of him while she was staying with the HISS family. HOBSON said that in discussions relative to the instant investigation, he has been told by his parents that this woman was the wife of GEORGE CROSLEY and the child was also the son of Mrs. CROSLEY. He stated that he positively did not recall GEORGE CROSLEY, who has been identified to him as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ever being at the house during the above-set-out period.

HOBSON advised that he could never recall GEORGE CROSLEY or CHAMBERS, as he is now known to HOBSON, ever visiting the HISS residence in Washington, D. C. HOBSON emphasized that he most certainly would have recalled any individual about that time who visited the home with any regularity, particularly if this individual were invited for dinner. HOBSON added, however, that at that time he went to bed at an early hour and he would have no idea of individuals who may have visited the HISS home after he had retired. He could remember no discussions emanating from his parents indicating that GEORGE CROSLEY had ever visited the HISS home under such circumstances.

With reference to the existence of typewriters in the HISS home, HOBSON stated that his first recollection is that of an old, rickety Corona Portable Typewriter during the period of 1937-1938. He stated he had no idea when this particular portable made its first appearance or of its final disposition. He stated that he occasionally used this typewriter but, due to his lack of proficiency, did not use it with any amount of regularity. He stated that he recalls that his mother used the typewriter on several occasions but he could not recall for what purpose she may have used this typewriter. He vaguely recalls that his mother may have typed part of her manuscript for the book she was writing at that time but he could not say this with assurance. HOBSON said that the Corona was kept at the Volta Place address on the second floor study, which was located in the rear of the home.

HOBSON said that there is a possibility that he may have typed a list of Greek gods and a boy scout menu on this Corona type-

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writer but he could not recall doing this specifically. He said that the above samples were turned over to Mr. McLEAN by him and it was his understanding that they, in turn, were made available to the FBI. HOBSON said he got these specimens from the bin of the HISS home at 22 East Eighth Street in November, 1948, at the request of Mr. McLEAN.

With regard to the upright typewriter, HOBSON can be expected to testify that he never saw this particular typewriter in the HISS residence at any time while they were residing in Washington, D. C.

With regard to automobiles owned by his stepfather, HOBSON can be expected to testify that prior to the automobile presently in the possession of Mr. HISS, a 1937 Plymouth, they had previously owned a 1935 Plymouth. HOBSON can be expected to say that simultaneously with the ownership of the 1935 Plymouth, ALGER HISS also owned a 1929 Ford at the same time he purchased the 1935 Plymouth. HOBSON stated that he vividly recalls the 1929 Ford being parked on the street in the vicinity of the HISS home in the winter following the purchase of the 1935 Plymouth. HOBSON further stated that he has no knowledge of the final disposition of the 1929 Ford.

HOBSON reduced his observations of pertinent phases of the interview to the form of a signed statement; which he personally prepared on his Royal Portable Typewriter which he has owned since 1946.

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IRVING KAPLAN, wa. Isadore Kaplan

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

IRVING KAPLAN, 1330 Morris Avenue, Bronx, New York, was first employed by the Federal Government in 1935, when he was connected with Works Progress Administration. In August, 1938, he was named as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice. In February, 1940, he became a Research Economist for the Federal Works Board. He went to the Foreign Economic Administration, September, 1944, where he was in charge of Reconstruction and Foreign Economic Development. In June, 1946, it was ascertained that KAPLAN was employed in the Office of War Mobilization. Prior to this time, he had been employed in the Treasury Department. He made at least one trip to Europe on Treasury business. He was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration before going to the Treasury Department.

The records of the State Department reflected that, on July 10, 1945, passport #176, Special, was issued to IRVING KAPLAN for travel to the Continent of Europe, British Isles and necessary countries enroute for a one year period. His application for the passport reflected he was born in Zdzienciol, Poland on September 23, 1900, and emigrated to the United States, 1904 or 1905. The application stated that his father, MORRIS A. KAPLAN, born in Poland, now deceased, was naturalized in the Supreme Court of New York, New York City, on December 18, 1911, certificate #245903. His mother was listed as JENNIE KAPLAN, born in Poland, now deceased. The file also contains a letter, dated June 18, 1945, signed by CHARLES S. BELL, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department, stating that KAPLAN had been designated to go to Germany to be assigned to a Civilian Group. He was requested for duty with the United States Group Control Council, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, under Brigade #CAD111-T, which Brigade was assigned to the Civilian Affairs Division of the War Department. Attached to KAPLAN'S application for the passport was a sworn affidavit made by Mrs. JULIA KAPEAN GOTKIN, stating that she is a daughter of MORRIS KAPLAN, who was naturalized in New York City on December 18, 1911, and that IRVING KAPLAN appears on her father's naturalization certificate as ISADORE KAPLAN, age 10.

IRVING KAPLAN was investigated on several occasions when considered for employment by different Government agencies. During these investigations, it was ascertained that he gave various dates and places of birth. On his application for employment with the Department of Justice, KAPLAN indicated he was born September 23, 1900, in New York City. Subsequent investigation

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revealed that the records of the College of the City of New York, in New York City, where KAPLAN attended from 1919 through 1920, disclosed that, at the time he entered the college he indicated he was born in Nvardoc, Russia, on December 12, 1900. The records of Columbia University, where KAPLAN attended from September, 1920 through June, 1923, also reflected that he was born in Russia on December 12, 1900. His Selective Service file at Selective Service Board #3, Washington, D. C., contains information to the effect he was born on September 23, 1900.

At the time IRVING KAPLAN was employed by the Department of Justice, he listed among his references LAUGHLIN CURRY, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. It appears that this individual is identical with the LAUGHLIN CURRIE who was Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board, and more recently President of the International Developing Company, New York City, and a subject in the investigation entitled, "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ET AL." Also listed as a reference was A. G. SILVERMAN, Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. It is believed that this individual is identical with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, who has been prominently mentioned both in the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER investigation and also in the instant inquiry.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY advised that, in the latter part of 1942 or in the early part of 1943, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER stated that certain information was coming to the SILVERMASTER group from the War Production Board through GEORGE SILVERMAN. It is noted that GEORGE SILVERMAN is identical with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, previously mentioned as being a subject in the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ET AL., investigation. Miss BENTLEY further advised that, through conversations with Mr. SILVERMASTER it was learned that IRVING KAPLAN was connected with the War Production Board at this time and was giving information which he obtained through this Agency to GEORGE SILVERMAN, who, in turn, passed it on to the SILVERMASTER GROUP. Miss BENTLEY also stated that KAPLAN was a dues-paying Communist Party member.

IRVING KAPLAN was married to DOROTHY FRIEDLAND KAPLAN in New York City, on March 31, 1929. From 1929 to 1934, KAPLAN resided at several addresses in San Francisco and Berkeley, California. Thereafter, he returned to Brooklyn, New York, and in July, 1935, he was employed by the Works Progress Administration, which, on July 1, 1939, became the Works Projects Administration.

IRVING KAPLAN was interviewed by Special Agents WILLIAM R. CORNELISON and EDWARD GRAMPP of the Washington Field Division, in front of his residence at 3354 Curtis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, on May 29, 1947. KAPLAN refused to be interviewed or answer any questions put to him by the Agents. KAPLAN testified before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on

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September 3, 1947. KAPLAN moved to New York City on May 7, 1948, temporarily residing at 250 West 75th Street, prior to his present address. At that time, he had a position with the United Nations at Lake Success, New York.

CHAMBERS advised Agents that, when he decided to break gradually with the Communist Party in 1937, he decided to have the Party obtain a Government position for him. In this regard, CHAMBERS said, he went to J. PETERS, who agreed with his suggestion, and sent him to see GEORGE SILVERMAN. SILVERMAN directed CHAMBERS to see IRVING KAPLAN, who was then head of National Research Project.

CHAMBERS stated he met KAPLAN in the latter's apartment near Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. KAPLAN requested CHAMBERS to prepare a list of his previous employments, which, CHAMBERS states, he did. This list was turned over to SILVERMAN at KAPLAN'S request, CHAMBERS said, and within one week he went to work for the National Research Project.

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CHARLES KRAMER

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

CHARLES KRAMER, 39 Park Avenue, c/o Progressive Party Headquarters, New York, New York, Permanent residence Fairlington Apartments, Alexandria, Virginia, was born on December 14, 1906 in New York City. KRAMER was educated in New York Public Schools and graduated from New York University where he received a B.A. degree and an M.S. degree.

KRAMER first entered the service of the Federal Government in 1933 with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In 1935 he was employed by the National Health Administration and from 1936 to 1937 he was connected with the Senate Subcommittee investigating civil liberties. He had also been employed with the National Labor Relations Board and from 1942 to 1943 he was with the Office of Price Administration. In 1943 he went with the Senate Subcommittee on War Mobilization as an economist and he was also with the Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education under Senator CLAUDE PEPPER. KRAMER is known to have written speeches for Senator PEPPER.

KRAMER is presently employed by the Progressive Party, 39 Park Avenue, New York, New York, where he is engaged in research work. His permanent residence is Fairlington Apartments, Alexandria, Virginia.

According to ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, CHARLES KRAMER attended a meeting in early 1944 in the apartment of JOHN ABT in New York City of several individuals where a general discussion took place as to the type of information which these people, with the exception of Mr. ABT, would be able to furnish ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY. Miss BENTLEY has stated that CHARLES KRAMER attended other meetings of this group which were held in the apartment of MARY PRICE. Miss BENTLEY has indicated that CHARLES KRAMER was a known Communist Party member and active in union affairs in the District of Columbia.

KATHERINE WILLS, who is the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, in a letter addressed to the President of the United States on April 14, 1944, identified CHARLES KRAMER and his wife as members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. KATHERINE WILLS in the past intimately was associated with many Communist Party members, some of whom are reported to be connected with the Soviet espionage system.

In August 1944 it was reported that ROY HUDSON, a prominent National Communist Party functionary, frequented the home of CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER in New York City.

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It is also believed that ANNE SILVER, the common law wife of ALEXANDER STEVENS, also known as J. PETERS, alleged Soviet Agent, was the godmother of MILDRED KRAMER'S baby and that the baby was named for ANNE SILVER.

It is to be noted that STEVENS is identical with J. PETERS, an international representative of the Communist Party who has acted as liaison between the Communist International in Moscow and the Communist Party in the United States.

On April 28, 1945 ~~EDWIN SMITH~~, Executive Director of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship Incorporated, contacted CHARLES KRAMER regarding the rally of the Council in Madison Square Garden.

~~X~~ CHARLES KRAMER is known to be a close contact of ROGER SAMUEL RUTCHICK of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who is known to be a leading figure in the Communist movement in Minnesota. He is a Russian born citizen and a former Assistant Attorney General for the State of Minnesota.

It is known that CHARLES KRAMER was active in assisting Representative ELLIS E. PATTERSON of California in preparing for his primary campaign in California. During his stay in California, KRAMER stayed at the home of BILL POWERANCE, one of the leading Communists in the Los Angeles area.

In the early part of 1946 KRAMER was in contact with LEON JOSEPHSON. JOSEPHSON is known to associate with numerous individuals engaged in Communist activity and with Communist organizations. He has been reported to be a OGPU agent. In 1935 he was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark with GEORGE MINK charged with espionage for the Soviet Union.

An investigation of KRAMER'S activities indicated that he was acquainted with numerous individuals mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as a group connected with a Communist underground espionage apparatus in the Federal Government, Washington, D. C.

KRAMER was interviewed by Special Agents Francis J. Gallant and Donald E. Shannon at his office, 39 Park Avenue, New York, New York, and he declined to answer any questions concerning his Communist espionage activity. He stated that he stood on his rights under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

KRAMER testified before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on November 19, 1947.

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House Committee on Un-American Activities

CHARLES KRAMER testified on August 12, 1948 before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities which conducted hearings concerning Communist espionage in the Federal Government. KRAMER'S testimony appears in the record on Pages 818 through 355.

KRAMER appeared in response to a subpoena and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on grounds of self-incrimination. He also refused to affirm or deny contacts with any of the forty individuals alleged to be involved in espionage by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY. He also declined to affirm or deny association or contact with ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was
ELEANOR NELSON, ELEANOR NELSON PORTER

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

ELEANOR NELSON, 215 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, temporarily residing at 5603 Jonquil Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, a United States citizen, was born on February 25, 1906, at Waterville, Maine. Her father, JOHN EDWARD NELSON, a prominent lawyer at Augusta, Maine, was a representative to the United States House of Representatives from the State of Maine from 1921 to 1931. On February 4, 1933, ELEANOR NELSON married PAUL ROBERT PORTER, Kenosha, Wisconsin, who was then an employee in the Labor Division, Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C. Miss NELSON was divorced from PORTER on January 29, 1940, at Washington, D. C. PORTER is now a Foreign Service Reserve Officer, United States Department of State, assigned to the Embassy at London, presently on special assignment at Geneva, Switzerland. Miss NELSON married a second time on May 8, 1942, to ALI ARMOS SOYRING in Baltimore, Maryland. SOYRING was a seaman in the United States Merchant Marine.

ELEANOR NELSON graduated with an A.B. Degree from Wellesley College in Massachusetts, in 1927, where she had majored in Economics. After her graduation, she performed voluntary social work at the Florence Crittenden Home, Brighton, Massachusetts. Thereafter, she studied social problems during her employment in factories at Watertown and Haverhill, Massachusetts. In 1929, Miss NELSON went to Washington, D. C., and from August 1st of that year, to June 30, 1937, she was employed as an Industrial Economist in the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. During this period, she was also the author of the book entitled, "Women at Work". On August 9, 1942, in the New York "Daily Worker" she received laudatory praise for her authorship of this book, as well as for her active union activities.

While with the Department of Labor, she was a member and later President of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL). In 1937, she helped organize the United Federal Workers of America, which was chartered at Washington, D. C., on June 22, 1937. Upon leaving her employment with the United States Labor Department, she became the first Secretary-Treasurer of the UFWA, and continued this association up to 1948 with the UFWA and the union into which it was later consolidated. In April, 1946, it was noted that ELEANOR NELSON was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the United Public Workers (CIO). At the convention of the UPW (CIO), in May, 1948, ELEANOR NELSON was succeeded in the position of Secretary-Treasurer of that union by EWART GUINER. It was learned that, thereafter, ELEANOR NELSON was almost

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completely removed from the union activities with which she had been so closely associated since 1937. Although the official reasons given for NELSON'S removal were those of health, the opinion was expressed that the real reason was because of the personal difficulties which existed between NELSON and ARTHUR STEIN. It is to be noted that the United Federal Workers and the United Public Workers (CIO) have been described as Communist controlled and Communist dominated unions. While Secretary-Treasurer of the UFWA, Miss NELSON also was elected as a member of the National Executive Board of the CIO.

According to Confidential informants of the Baltimore and Washington Field Offices, ELEANOR NELSON was reported to have been a member of the Communist Party, and further, that she closely associated with known Communists in her union activities. Included among these were, HELEN MILLER, a known Communist who was removed from her federal employment because of subversive activities, JESSICA BUCH RYAN, JANET GAINES and ARTHUR STEIN, all of whom have been described as members of the Communist Party. JESSICA BUCH RYAN was stated to have held the complete confidence of Communist leaders in Washington, D. C., and was formerly President of the UFWA, Local #13. HELEN MILLER was dismissed from her Labor Department position in 1941 for reported Communist activities. NELSON shared an apartment at one time with both of the aforesaid individuals in Washington, D. C..

According to one informant, of the Washington Field Office, who was acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON from 1936 to the early 1940's, NELSON had been placed in her high position with the UFWA through the efforts of Communist Party members. Although this informant never attended any Communist Party meetings with NELSON, and, although he had never seen her Communist Party membership card, he considered NELSON to be a member of the Communist Party, so highly placed in the Party that she was above the card carrying category of the Party membership. According to this and other informants who are well acquainted with Communist activities in the Washington area, ELEANOR NELSON has consistently followed the Communist Party line and has consistently associated with Communist Party members.

One informant recalls that ELEANOR NELSON had been a member of the Capital City Forum, Washington, D. C., and in 1926, made a speech at a meeting of the Socialist Party. Therein, ELEANOR NELSON denounced the Socialist Party and avowed her allegiance to the Communist Party, and further made the statement that she believed in a change by revolution, rather than a change in government by the pacifist methods of the Socialist Party.

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In regard to the organizations with which ELEANOR NELSON has been affiliated, it is known through confidential informants that she was a member of the Tenants and Unemployed League, Washington, D. C., in 1933; she was a member of the Women's Trade Union League, Washington, D. C.; a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; a member of the Communist Party, specifically in 1933, 1934, and 1941; that she spoke in favor of LUCIEN KOCH, former Director of Commonwealth College; attended a number of meetings of the American Youth Congress, Washington, D. C.; was a factor in the organization of the American People's Mobilization Rally held at Madison Square Garden, New York City; was an organizer of the Commercial Trade Union League, Washington, D. C., 1936; and was a sponsor of the American Youth for Democracy banquet held March 13, 1945, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Of late, informants of the Baltimore Office advise that ELEANOR NELSON has not openly engaged in Communist Party activities locally; however, she did evidence an interest and performed work for the Progressive Party of Maryland. It is also known that she had been in contact with local leaders of the Communist Party of Maryland, including MAURICE BRAVERMAN, HAROLD BUCHMAN, SAMUEL SCHMERLER, at whose residence she is presently residing, and PHILIP FRANKFELD.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that he believed FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had been a member of an underground apparatus operated by ELEANOR NELSON at the time CHAMBERS was introduced to RENO in 1937. RENO, however, has denied any connections with ELEANOR NELSON, although he was aware of her activities in connection with government unions in Washington, D. C. PHILIP RENO, brother of FRANKLIN RENO, has stated that he had had occasion to contact ELEANOR NELSON frequently when she was National Secretary-Treasurer of the UFWA and he, PHILIP, had been President of Local #10 of that union. He denied, however, that he knew of her Communist activities, and that she had operated an underground apparatus.

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, in his signed statement dated December 10, 1948, at New York, admitted that ELEANOR NELSON was the person who introduced him, WADLEIGH, to DAVID CARPENTER. This introduction occurred after WADLEIGH told NELSON that he would like to collaborate with the Communist Party and asked her whether he could be useful. He, therefore, met CARPENTER under the name HAROLD WILSON in 1935-1936, in a Washington restaurant.

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has previously related his association with DAVID CARPENTER and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH in an underground apparatus for the Soviets. According to CHAMBERS, CARPENTER resided for a time with ELEANOR NELSON in a residence in the vicinity of 17th Street and 8th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.. CHAMBERS has also made the allegation that WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was believed by him to have been in NELSON'S apparatus.

PIGMAN claimed that he knew NELSON during the period 1936 to 1938, because of her prominence in union activities in Washington, D. C.. However, he denied any close acquaintance with her.

On December 10, 1948, ELEANOR NELSON refused an interview with Agents of the Baltimore Office. It is known that she immediately contacted, thereafter, MAURICE BRAVERMAN, 15 South Gay Street, Baltimore, a leader of the Communist Party. On the same day, she again refused an interview with Agents of the Baltimore Office. ELEANOR NELSON appeared before the Federal Grand Jury conducting hearings in the Southern District of New York, on December 13, 1948.

According to a confidential informant of the Baltimore Office, ELEANOR NELSON, since her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at New York, has been emotionally upset to a great degree and on many occasions since that date has been hysterical and has remained in an almost continuous drunken condition. As a result, local leaders of the Communist Party in Baltimore, particularly HAROLD BUCHMAN and MAURICE BRAVERMAN, had been considerably perturbed by her behavior and have made repeated efforts to persuade NELSON to leave Baltimore in order to regain her composure.

According to the same informant, on January 31, 1949, ELEANOR NELSON made the statement, "The whole thing was too much for me." She did not, however, consider herself a spy. Further, she stated, she did not know ALGER HISS, although, indicated she and LAURENCE DUGGAN had been rather close friends.

According to the same informant, NELSON recently consulted a psychiatrist relative to her condition, much to the dismay of Communist leaders in Baltimore.

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VICTOR PERLO was:
~~Nathan Perlow, Martin Stribling~~

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

VICTOR PERLO was born May 15, 1912, in New York City. He resides with his wife and family at 47-37 190th Street, Flushing, Long Island. His father was SAMUEL PERLO, born in Poland, now deceased, and formerly a practising attorney in Jackson Heights, Long Island. His mother, RACHEL, was born in Poland. VICTOR PERLO married KATHERINE WILLS on March 19, 1934, and was divorced from her in June of 1943. PERLO is presently married to EILEEN MENAKER PERLO. His education includes B.A. and M.A. degrees obtained in 1932 and 1933 from Columbia University, New York City. The following is an account of PERLO'S employment in the Federal Government:

From September, 1933, until June, 1935, he was Chief of the Special Study Unit, National Recovery Act; from June, 1935, until October, 1937, he was with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board as an analyst; from October, 1937, until September, 1939, he was an economist with the Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C.; from September, 1939, until November, 1940, he was employed by the Department of Commerce; from November, 1940, until February 17, 1943, he was with the Office of Price Administration and held the position of Principal Head Economist; from February 17, 1943, until December 14, 1945, he was with the War Production Board. On December 14, 1945, PERLO transferred from the Office of Director of Civilian Production to the Treasury Department in the Division of Monetary Research. He was employed in the office of HAROLD GLASSER, which was under the direction of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. In March of 1947, PERLO left the Treasury Department and later was employed by the Progressive Party, assisting in the election campaign of HENRY WALLACE. PERLO has since left this position and is now doing free lance work as an economist. It will be noted, in this connection, that PERLO was interested in the position of Program Director of the New Council of American Business; however, he was turned down for this position.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY has stated that in November of 1943 JACOB M. GOLOS, a former Soviet agent, informed her through EARL BROWDER of the existence of a group in Washington, D. C., engaged in Communist underground activities. BENTLEY, at the instruction of EARL BROWDER, attended a meeting with the group in the apartment of JOHN ABT in New York City in early 1944. At that time she was introduced to four individuals, including VICTOR PERLO. In the course of this meeting, VICTOR PERLO indicated that he was associated with the War Production Board and would be able to supply BENTLEY with general statistical data in the aircraft field.

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At a second meeting of this group, VICTOR PERLO turned information over to BENTLEY. It was recalled by BENTLEY that, at the initial meeting, PERLO had produced some written material, which included documents from the Office of Strategic Services made available by DONALD WHEELER. BENTLEY stated that other meetings of this group, which was referred to as the "Perlo Group," were held in the apartment of MARY PRICE in New York City. BENTLEY stated that the material turned over by VICTOR PERLO in January was miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that had come into his possession in his position with the War Production Board.

Mrs. KATHERINE WILLS-PERLO, the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, advised, in a letter to the President October 14, 1944, that she was a former Communist and had used the alias of ROBERT MAJOR. She stated that VICTOR PERLO was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.; under the Party name of MARTIN STRIBLING. She also listed numerous other individuals, who have been identified as contacts of PERLO and alleged to be connected with a Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D.C. It has been determined that VICTOR PERLO was listed as a member of the Capitol City Forum, which organization has been variously reported to be a Communist Party front organization. PERLO is also believed to have been a member of the American Peace Mobilization, Washington, D. C. Chapter, on February 17, 1941.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that he knew VICTOR PERLO as NATHAN PERLOW. It has been ascertained through investigation that VICTOR PERLO was in contact with the following individuals, who have been subjects of investigation in connection with Communist espionage activity: DONALD NIVEN WHEELER, MR. and MRS. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, P. BERNARD NORTMAN, MR. and MRS. ROBERT T. MILLER, and ARTHUR STEIN, reported to be an active Communist. PERLO is also known to have associated with other individuals who are alleged to be Communists and engaged in Communist underground activities. On April 15, 1947, VICTOR PERLO was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN P. BUSCHER and GEORGE E. DAVIS of the Washington Division. At that time, PERLO denied ever having been known by the name of NATHAN PERLOW or by the name of MARTIN STRIBLING (by which name he was known in about 1943 in a Communist Party group, according to his divorced wife). He stated he would neither confirm nor deny activity in the Communist Party or in any Communist underground group in 1935, 1943, 1944, or at any other time. PERLO declined to make any statement whatsoever without the advise of his attorney. When questioned specifically in regard to the 1935 underground group of which he was a member, PERLO admitted that he is acquainted with JOHN ABT but he would make no further comments concerning this acquaintance. He refused to confirm or deny acquaintance with or knowledge of HENRY COLLINS, CHARLES KRAMER, ALGER HISS; NATHAN WITT, HAROLD WARE, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, SOL ADLER, or J. PETERS, also known as

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ALEXANDER STEVENS, all of whom were members of this same 1935 group. PERLO refused to admit or make any comments concerning the allegations to the effect that he had obtained confidential information relating to aircraft production while employed at the War Production Board and turned over this information to any unauthorized person. During the course of this interview, PERLO advised that a position had been offered him with the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, which would require his presence in London, England, and that he had been recommended for this position by certain Government officials, whose identities he refused to reveal.

On February 15, 1949, VICTOR PERLO was again interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and WILLIAM GRICKIS in the presence of his attorney, IRA GOLLOBIN. This interview was conducted in the office of IRA GOLLOBIN at 1441 Broadway, New York City. At this time, PERLO was questioned concerning his knowledge and acquaintance with ALGER HISS and his reply was "No Comment" on advice of his attorney. PERLO was asked if he was acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and he again declined to make any comment. At this point, PERLO stated that he did not intend to make any comment on any of the questions to be asked by the interviewing agents. This was being done on the advice of his attorney, IRA GOLLOBIN. In view of this position taken by PERLO, this interview was concluded.

VICTOR PERLO testified before the Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York in October, 1947.

House Un-American Activities Committee

On August 9, 1948, VICTOR PERLO testified before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C. This Committee was conducting hearings regarding Communist espionage in the United States Government. PERLO appeared before the Committee in response to a subpoena and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on the ground of self-incrimination. He also refused to affirm or deny contacts with one or more of the forty individuals allegedly involved in espionage or with ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. PERLO also refused to affirm or deny charges made against him by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The testimony of VICTOR PERLO before this Committee may be found in the Record, pages 677 to 686.

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LEON PRESSMAN, aka Lee Pressman

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

LEON PRESSMAN was born on July 1, 1906, in New York City, the son of HARRY PRESSMAN and CLARA PRESSMAN, both Russian immigrants. On June 28, 1931, LEE PRESSMAN married SOPHIA PLATNICK, daughter of JOSEPH and MINNIE PLATNICK, Russian immigrants. He has two children born of his marriage, ANN BLAINE and MARCIA LEE. LEE PRESSMAN and his family now reside at 26 Foster Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

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LEE PRESSMAN attended Stuyvesant High School, New York University, and Cornell University, receiving from the latter an A.B. Degree on July 14, 1926. He received his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1929. It should be here noted that he was on the Harvard Law Review Staff while there, which numbered among its members ALGER HISS, Mr. EDWARD C. McLEAN, and Mr. HAROLD ROSENWALD. The latter two are members of the firm of Debevoise, Plimpton and McLean, which is defending ALGER HISS on perjury charges.

In 1929, PRESSMAN was admitted to the New York Bar and became associated with the law firm of Chadbourn, Stanchfield and Levy. In 1933, JEROME FRANK, who was with the firm of Chadbourn, Stanchfield and Levy, was appointed Chief Counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and brought PRESSMAN into the Department of Agriculture as Assistant General Counsel to him in the AAA. In 1935, he was appointed General Counsel for the Works Progress Administration under HARRY HOPKINS and later in that year acted as General Counsel for the Resettlement Administration. He resigned from the government service in 1935, and was made General Counsel the following year for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the CIO, returning to Washington in late 1938, remaining until early 1939 as General Counsel for the CIO. He held his position with the CIO until February, 1948, when he resigned to enter private law practice and campaign for HENRY WALLACE with the Progressive Party. He is an associate in the law firm of Pressman, Witt and Cammer of 9 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He is also Legal Counsel for the International Workers Order, General Counsel for the United Public Workers, General Counsel for the National Labor Committee of the Progressive Party, and Attorney for the CIO Fur Workers Union. He was active during the Philadelphia Convention of the Progressive Party in July, 1948, and was defeated as an American Labor candidate for Congress in the 14th Congressional District, Brooklyn, New York.

Information has been received from confidential sources to the effect that PRESSMAN has been associated since his early days in government service with known and alleged Communist functionaries and Communist front

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organizations. In the Gregory case it was brought out that subject was a confidant of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, and HAROLD GLASSER.

Investigation has proven that he is in frequent contact with Russian Embassy and Consular officials as well as delegates from the Soviet trade unions. He visited the Soviet Union in 1945 as a member of the CIO delegation. He has also been in frequent contact with officials of the American-Slav Congress, Polish government officials, as well as Yugoslavian government officials. Investigation has shown that, while associated with the CIO, he received instructions from ROY HUDSON in carrying out the policy of the CIO. In addition to ROY HUDSON, PRESSMAN has been in frequent contact with other key officials in the Communist Party, as well as key members who do not hold office, and confers with them on matters of policy.

He has been associated with the following organizations, many of which have been cited by the Attorney General as Communist front organizations: Abraham Lincoln School; American Committee for Indonesian Independence; American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born; American Labor Party; American-Russian Institute; Civil Rights Congress; Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy; Congress of Civil Rights; Co-ordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo; "Daily Worker"; Film Audiences for Democracy; Films for Democracy; International Juridical Association; International Workers Order; Jefferson School of Social Science; Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; Lawyers for Relations with Spain; League of Women Shoppers; National Committee to Win the Peace; National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; National Lawyers' Guild; Progressive Party; School for Democracy; United American Spanish Aid Committee, and Washington Book Shop.

On August 20, 1948, LEE PRESSMAN, accompanied by Counsel HAROLD CALMER, appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in response to a subpoena. In brief, before the Committee PRESSMAN merely testified to his employment in the Federal government and subsequent thereto, and beyond that refused to answer any of the questions put to him by the Committee, claiming privilege under the first, fifth and fourteenth amendments and article three of the Constitution. Pertinent questions which he refused to answer were whether he knew ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, HAROLD WARE, DONALD HISS, VICTOR PERLO, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, GERHART EISLER, J. PETERS and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. He also refused to state whether or not he is or had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

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On January 27, 1949, IEE PRESSMAN was interviewed at his office, 9 East 40th Street, by SAs ALBERT J. KLEIN and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. A biographical sketch of Mr. PRESSMAN was obtained, which is as previously set forth. He answered questions concerning his employment in the government and subsequent thereto. He admitted that JEROME FRANK had been the individual responsible for his entrance into government service. He did not recall that during his tenure in government services that documents had been classified and was sure that they had not been stamped. He stated that he had never taken any classified or unclassified documents out of the government buildings and made them available to anyone unauthorized to receive same. He also denied that he had ever made the contents of any government documents available to any unauthorized person. He also stated that it had never come to his attention that anyone else had ever taken any classified documents out of the government buildings and had made them available to an unauthorized person, or had ever made the contents thereof similarly available. He denied that it had ever come to his attention that ALGER HISS had made government documents or the contents of government documents available to any unauthorized person.

He admitted knowing both ALGER HISS and his wife, PRISCILLA. He related that he had known ALGER HISS at Harvard Law School and had been thrown together with him when he joined the AAA. ALGER HISS was with that department. He stated that his relations with ALGER HISS while in government service were of a social-business classification. He readily admitted that he had been in ALGER HISS' home, and that ALGER HISS had been to his home, but added that it was for the usual cocktails that was the usual occurrence in Washington circles at that time. He added that it was also the custom for JEROME FRANK to invite his staff to his home for cocktails after business hours, at which time they would continue their discussions of their work. Both he and ALGER would, of necessity, have been present at these get-togethers. He recalled that the get-togethers would be at various homes in Washington, and it is possible that they were sometimes held at ALGER'S and sometimes at his own home. He did not recall ever seeing a Woodstock typewriter in ALGER HISS' home. He emphasized the fact that since he left the government he could count on the fingers of one hand the number of times he has seen ALGER HISS and these contacts have been limited to passing the time of day and a few personal comments. He stated that since the recent exposures neither ALGER HISS nor his attorney's had been in contact with him or he with them.

He denied that he had been a member in apparatus in Washington engaged in espionage activities or similar acts as has been indicated in the charges of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

He refused to name what organizations he belonged to or whether or not he now is or has ever been a member of any group, committee, organization, society or party in the open or secret in Washington or any place else

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which carried out acts inimical to the welfare of the United States. At first, he refused to answer whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party in Washington or in New York, or whether he was a member of the Communist Party underground in Washington or New York. He further, at first, refused to admit or deny whether he had attended any Communist meetings officially or unofficially. Later in the interview, however, he denied that he is now or had ever been a member of the Communist Party, had ever been paid by the Communist Party for any activities, or had ever been in Communist Party Headquarters in New York City or any other city. He also denied that he had ever been honored by the Communist Party at any of its receptions or had ever held a position with the Communist Party or headed any Communist Party function. He also denied that he had ever sought guidance from and/or policy from the Communist Party with regard to his government positions.

The testimony of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning LEE PRESSMAN is to the effect that he was one of the leading group in what CHAMBERS called Apparatus A, and the leading group which he met through HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C., at the home of HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., which consisted of: LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, DONAL HISS, CHARLES KREVITSKY, wa. Kramer, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT, and HAROLD WARE.

PRESSMAN admitted knowing HENRY HILL COLLINS and having been to his home at least a half-dozen times, which visits he believed were to attend parties. He could not recall where HILL lived, and the street, St. Matthews Court, recalled nothing to him. He remembered that the parties at HILL'S apartment were confined to a limited group. He denied that they were meetings of any kind and could not recall who was present at them, but believed it was the usual group in the AAA augmented by other friends in government circles. He denied that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was present at any of these meetings. He admitted seeing a picture of CHAMBERS, but denied that he had known him as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY or KARL. He also denied that he knew ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and stated that it certainly rang no bell while he was in the government service.

He was asked whether he knew the individuals, whose names will be set out, all of whom he refused to discuss, with the exception of HENRY HILL COLLINS: JOHN J. ABT, VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, J. PETERS, ALEXANDER STEVENS, ISADORE BOORSTEIN, HAROLD WARE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ROY HUDSON, Colonel BYKOV, JACOB GOLOS, HENRY MAGDOFF, EDWARD FITZGERALD, ELLA REEVES BLOOR. He denied ever attending any meetings at which the above individuals were present.

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SIDNEY SCHOSTECK
(deceased)

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

SIDNEY SCHOSTECK was the son or grandson of a member of Unit No. 1 of the Communist Party, which was organized in 1905. This relative was one of the original Communist Party revolutionaries in the United States.

In the middle 1930's, SCHOSTECK and SOPHIE ~~MENKEN~~, referred to as his girl friend, were very important in the activities of the Young Communist League and the Central Labor Union in Washington, D. C. SCHOSTECK was active also in organizing the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

During this period, he roomed in Washington, D. C. with one ~~WILLIE ARNOLD~~ (CP.name), with aliases, who was a Communist Party organizer in the District of Columbia in 1936.

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, in a signed statement to Bureau agents, admitted membership in an anti-military organization of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. His duties included influencing members of the armed forces to join the Communist Party. He was supervised in this work by SIDNEY SCHOSTECK, according to his statement.

In an earlier statement, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that in 1935 SCHOSTECK was a Communist Party official in the District of Columbia.

A report of the Metropolitan PD, District of Columbia, dated September 27, 1941 reflects that a mass meeting was held on that date under the auspices of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia at the National Press Club. At this meeting MARTIN ~~CHAUNCEY~~, Local Secretary of the Communist Party, made a speech in honor of SIDNEY SCHOSTECK, former Administrative Secretary of the Communist Party, who was killed in Spain while fighting with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The "Washington Post" of October 18, 1937 contained an article stating that SIDNEY SCHOSTECK was killed in Spain while fighting for the Loyalists.

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HAROLD WARE (DECEASED)

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

HAROLD WARE was the son of ELLA REEVE ("MOTHER") BLOOR, long-time American Communist. He was married successively to MARGARET STEVENS, by whom he had two children, ROBERT and NANCY, and CLARISSA SMITH, whom he married in 1917 and by whom he had a daughter, JUDITH. His last marriage was to JESSICA SMITH, by whom he had a son, DAVID.

According to his son, ROBERT, HAROLD WARE was a graduate of Penn State University and a horticulturalist. From 1921 to 1931, HAROLD WARE was in Russia working for the Russian Government as a horticulturalist on the collective farms. From a highly confidential source, the New York Division ascertained that in 1925 he was cited by LENIN as having done very useful work during the famine, when he took a group of American tractors to the Soviet Union. He organized a Russian American State Farm in the Caucuses, known as the "Prikumskaya Russian American Association", and later was one of the organizers and assistant directors of "Verblud". After 1931, his father returned to the United States and according to his son, he made no further trips to Russia.

During his stay in the United States, he resided in the Violin Studio at 1503 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., which was run by WARE'S sister, HELEN WARE CAPALI, and WARE was permitted to use the studio as his living quarters.

WARE was killed in an automobile accident in Pennsylvania in 1935, and it is to be noted that JESSICA SMITH shortly thereafter married JOHN ABT concerning whom data is set out elsewhere in this report.

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ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI
aliases, "Ulrich," "Walter"

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

The date and place of ULANOVSKI'S birth are unknown. It is agreed, however, by numerous sources, that he is of Russian birth, and was born approximately in 1890.

ULANOVSKI'S whereabouts since 1936 are unknown, however, he and his wife were believed to have been in Moscow in 1947. This is based on information received by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS through a "Time" magazine correspondent in Moscow at that time, which will be set out in the following summary:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ROBERT GORDON SWITZ have identified photographs of ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI as the man they knew as "ULRICH" and "WALTER," their principal in a Soviet Military Intelligence apparatus, which operated in New York City in 1932, 1933, and 1934.

[British counter-intelligence] sources have furnished the following information relative to ULANOVSKI:

He is believed to have operated under the following aliases: ALEXEI IVANOVICH SOROKIN, ABRAHAM GOLDMAN, NICHOLAS JURATOWIC, and NICHOLAS SHERMAN. His wife was NADESCHDA (NADJA) ULANOVSKI.

ULANOVSKI was first known [to the British] under the name of ALEXEI IVANOVICH SOROKIN as a member of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Trade, in 1922. From 1922 to 1926, he is believed to have been active with the Trade Delegation in Hamburg, Germany in propaganda work among crewmen of the British vessels. He is alleged to have been in contact with the "Red International of Trade Unions" in Great Britain during this period. This source states that he spoke German, English, and French fairly well, and had been a Communist since 1917.

[British] sources state he left Hamburg in 1926 and went on a "propaganda" tour of South America, returning to Russia in 1927. In 1928, he is said to have been with the Borodin mission to China. He is reported to have returned to Russia in 1929, but to have been in China and India in 1930.

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A British source in Holland, described as reliable, in October, 1934, stated that his true name is unknown but that he was called ALEX ULANOVSKI when in Russia, and that he was generally referred to as ALEX. This Holland source said that ULANOVSKI went to the U.S.A. at the beginning of 1932, where his headquarters were in New York. These sources state that he had been attached to the Soviet General Staff as an agent in the Foreign Espionage Section in 1931. The Holland source states he is believed to have been in the United States until sometime in 1934.

The British state that ULANOVSKI was in Rotterdam, Holland, in October, 1934, recruiting from the International Seamen and Harbour Workers there with a view to penetrating Germany and England. After establishing an organization there, he left for Paris in the same month, returning to Rotterdam on November 11th, 1934. He was organizing a courier apparatus between Holland, Denmark and Belgium, and was said to have been seeking military information from England.

ULANOVSKI went into Denmark during this period to organize this apparatus which he was in the process of building up. On February 21, 1935, he was arrested by the Danish police in Copenhagen, together with GEORGE MINK, LEON JOSEPHSON and others. When arrested, he was using the name NICHOLAS SHERMAN, and was travelling on an American passport in that name. This passport had been issued on August 14, 1933. NICHOLAS SHERMAN'S photograph was identified by an agent who worked under him in Holland as that of ALEX ULANOVSKI. This is also the photograph which was identified by CHAMBERS and SWITZ.

The British source states that ULANOVSKI served a very short sentence in Denmark and was released sometime in July, 1936. It is stated that the Soviet Legation in Copenhagen had a close interest in the case and when he was released, ULANOVSKI was given a permit for entry into Russia and left immediately for Leningrad.

ROBERT GORDON SWITZ said that "WALTER" appeared in the Summer of 1932, in New York, where he took over as chief of the apparatus with which SWITZ was, at that time, connected. SWITZ met him at several of the known cover apartments used by the apparatus, including the one at 1673 55th St., Brooklyn. SWITZ was the photographer for the apparatus. SWITZ and his wife, MARJORIE TILLEY, left New York soon after the arrival of "WALTER." They went to England and France, and in 1933, they were arrested for espionage in France together with several others including LYDIA STAHL.

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS also met "ULRICH-WALTER" in the Summer of 1932, and the latter was his first superior in the apparatus. CHAMBERS said ULRICH was Russian born and forty to fifty years of age, in 1932. He recalled considerable detail of ULRICH'S background as given to him in conversations with the Russian: ULRICH had worked on Russian vessels before and after the Russian Revolution, was not a Communist, but a Left Socialist Revolutionary, was well read, but had a contempt for Intellectuals, and detested Stalin. He told CHAMBERS he had been in the Revolution in the Crimea and South Russia, and that he had worked in South America and had been in China in the Borodin days. He told CHAMBERS he had left the Soviet Union soon after the Revolution with his wife, ELAINE (NADIJA) posing as White Russian refugees and had smuggled jewels out of Russia and into Western European countries to finance underground activities in the early days.

~~ULANOVSKI~~

ULRICH operated CHAMBERS from 1932 to sometime in 1934, with the exception of a short period during 1933, when CHAMBERS was turned over to another Soviet superior Agent, one HERMAN, (VALENTIN MARKIN, was.). At the outset, he used CHAMBERS as liaison man between the apparatus and the Communist Party. CHAMBERS' contact in the party was MAX BEDACHT. On one occasion, CHAMBERS was present when ULRICH gave BEDACHT a "sizeable roll of bills." Later, ULRICH used CHAMBERS in connection with the espionage cases involving the Picatinny Arsenal Group and the employees of the Electric Boat Company, New London, Connecticut.

(1933)
ARVID WERNER JACOBSON, who later was arrested in Finland in 1935 for espionage, was recruited for the work by ULRICH, and CHAMBERS was present during an interview of JACOBSON by ULRICH. ULRICH also directed CHAMBERS into the work of the Seaman Courier apparatus during the latter's first few months in the Soviet apparatus.

CHAMBERS was also used by ULRICH in the transmission of a message to the Canal Zone, during this period, and the former speculates that this had some connection with the Robert Osman case which later got considerable publicity. CHAMBERS states that sometime near the end of 1934, ULRICH indicated to him that the apparatus was going to suspend operations, and that ULRICH and his wife, "ELAINE," were to return to Russia and that shortly thereafter Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT, a contact of ULRICH, indicated that they had left the United States.

Except for the information CHAMBERS received through the "Time" magazine source, referred to above, no information is available concerning the activities of ULANOVSKI since 1936. Sometime in 1947, CHAMBERS received an innocuous message from one "NADYA" in Moscow, through the "Time" correspondent there. He did not know anyone by that name, and after inquiring, learned that "NADYA" worked as a translator for the Time Bureau in Moscow, under the name of ULANOVA. Her description fitted that of ULRICH'S wife, known to him under the name, "ELAINE." He was informed by the same source that the ULANOVAS were

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bitterly anti-Soviet, and lived in constant fear for their lives. This incident would tend to bear out the [British] source that ULANOVSKI is the true name of "ULRICH-WALTER."

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RAY WARNER, wa Roy Warner

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

RAY WARNER is very possibly identical with one WILLIE ARNOLD, described by a Confidential Informant of the Washington Field Office as a Communist Party organizer in the District of Columbia in 1936..

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO declared in a signed statement to Bureau agents that he believed RAY WARNER to be a Communist Party organizer in the District of Columbia in 1935, 1936 and possibly 1937; RENO, admitted Communist Party member, states that he sometimes consulted with WARNER on matters pertaining to the Communist Party movement.

RENO further stated that while he was a member of the anti-military organization of the Communist Party and engaged in influencing members of the armed forces to join the Communist Party, he carried on this work through RAY WARNER, a Communist Party official, and SIDNEY SCHOSTECK.

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PATRICK BRYAN WHELAN, was:
PADDY WHELAN (deceased), formerly
resident Baltimore, Maryland

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, former employee, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, and an associate of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in joint espionage activities during the latter part of 1937 and early 1938, admitted in a signed statement that during the course of his work in the anti-military organization of the Communist Party during 1937, he met an individual on the Baltimore waterfront named PADDY WHELAN. This individual later introduced RENO to one "BERNIE". Thereafter RENO was introduced to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by BERNIE. Although RENO failed to definitely identify a photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias, DAVID CARPENTER, as the BERNIE he referred to, he has stated that the photograph most closely resembles the BERNIE he knew at that time.

RENO identified the photograph of PATRICK B. WHELAN, Hudson County, New Jersey Police Department No. 539, dated February 6, 1938 as the PADDY WHELAN whom he knew on the Baltimore waterfront and as the person who introduced him to "BERNIE".

According to a report of Confidential Informant A, dated May 20, 1941, PATRICK B. WHELAN, then engineer of the SS CARRIB QUEEN, was described as a rabid Communist and the Baltimore agent of the National Maritime Union. According to an article appearing in "The Pilot", publication of the National Maritime Union, dated August 5, 1942, PATRICK B. WHELAN was listed as missing at sea. The vessel on which he was employed at the time was torpedoed during the week of July 4, 1942. An article appearing in the "Daily Worker", dated October 1, 1942, listed several seamen who were missing as the result of enemy torpedo action, and contained in this list was the name PATRICK BRYAN WHELAN, who was praised for his "Marxist intelligence"; as a person who "brought the finest old P.W. spirit into the Communist Party: for a pair of decades", and as a person who had been a participant in Baltimore Marine strike in December, 1936.

From the foregoing, although no definite date of WHELAN'S decease has been obtained, it is concluded that he died about July, 1942.

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NATHAN WITT, aka Nathan
Witkowsky, Nathan Witkowski

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

NATHAN WITT is a native born citizen of the United States of the white race, having been born on February 11, 1903, in New York City. His father, HYMAN WITKOWSKY, and his mother, IDA SCHARENSKI, were both born in Russia. On June 19, 1930, NATHAN WITT married ANNA LAURE PHILLIPS, who was also born in New York City, the daughter of ABRAHAM PHILLIPS and LEAH STONE PHILLIPS, both of whom were born in Russia. There were two children of this marriage, HAL PHILLIP WITT, age 13, and LEDA WITT, age 9. The family resides at 160 West 70th Street, New York City, Apartment 7A, telephone ENDicott 2-6159. NATHAN WITT is presently a member of the law firm of PRESSMAN, WITT & CANTER located at 9 East 40th Street, New York City, telephone Murray Hill 3-6790.

Mrs. HYMAN WITKOWSKY

When interviewed by Agents, Mr. WITT stated he changed his name legally in 1919 from MATHAN WITKOWSKY to NATHAN WITT; that these were the only two names he has ever used but it is possible that due to the spelling of the name errors may have resulted in his having been known at times as WITKOWSKI.

MRS. NATHAN WITT

NATHAN WITT received his Bachelor of Science degree from New York University in 1927 and his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in June, 1932, and between the years 1931 and 1932 he acted as Assistant to Professor BEALE of the Harvard Law School. He also collaborated with Dean LANDIS of the Harvard Law School in writing a book on labor law. He has also assisted in the preparation and publication of "The Investor Pays", a study of the St. Paul Receivership, and also assisted in the editing of bulletins of the International Judicial Association.

With respect to NATHAN WITT'S employment, he had been employed by the National Soda Lunch Equipment Company as a salesman for three years before obtaining employment with the law firm of DONOVAN & RAICHLEY, a well known New York law firm. This is the law firm with which Brigadier General WILLIAM J. DONOVAN is affiliated. On February 2, 1933, WITT entered Government service when he was employed by the Department of Agriculture as an attorney joining the Legal Staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. During his interview with Agents, WITT advised that he had joined the Department of Agriculture upon the request of LEE PRESSMAN. It should be noted that it was in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Legal Division that ALGER HISS,

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LEE PRESSMAN, CHARLES KRAMER and MITT were all members during 1933.

On July 25, 1934, MITT was appointed an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board and acted in this capacity until June 16, 1937, when he was appointed Assistant General Counsel to the Board. On November 16, 1937, he received his appointment as Secretary to the Board and remained in this capacity until his resignation on November 19, 1940.

A Confidential Informant known to the Washington Field Office advised subject is known to him as being a member of the Communist Party. In the late summer of 1940 a gathering was held in the apartment of MARIAN BACHRACH, in Washington, D. C. to discuss ways of raising money to finance the Congressional campaign of JOHN T. BERNARD, who was a candidate of the Communist Party from New York. Among those present were MARIAN BACHRACH, ALICE BARROWS, LEE PRESSMAN and his wife, SOPHIA, and NATHAN MITT. It was on this occasion that MITT disclosed his affiliation with the Communist Party.

Information received by the Washington Field Division reflects that MITT'S name appears on alleged membership lists of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Lawyers Guild, and American Peace Mobilization, all three organizations having been alleged Communist front groups. He is presently Legal Counsel to the International Workers Order and United Office and Professional Workers, likewise, organizations listed as Communist fronts. He is also General Counsel to the National Labor Committee of the Progressive Party.

Similar information received by the Washington Field Office reflects that MITT'S wife's name, ANNA L. MITT, has appeared on membership lists of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, American Peace Mobilization, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the League of Women Shoppers, which are alleged Communist front groups.

MITT was subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 20, 1948. Before the Committee, accompanied by Counsel HAROLD CALMER, MITT merely testified to his employment and residence in Washington, D. C., and to the fact that he owned three automobiles while employed there, an old Nash and a 1937 and 1939 Plymouth. To all other questions he refused to testify on the grounds of his privilege under the first, fifth and sixth Amendments of the Constitution and Article Three of the Constitution, as well as the illegality of the Committee. Among the pertinent questions he refused to answer were

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whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party, whether he knew ALGER HISS, HAROLD WARE, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, CHARLES KRAMER, GERHART EISLER, EARL BROWDER, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., GEORGE CROSLEY, J. PETERS, one CARL, and DONALD HISS.

In the Fall or Winter of 1934, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS went to Washington, D.C., and by arrangement met HAROLD WARE and stayed at WARE'S sister, HELEN'S, violin studio. WARE had induced CHAMBERS to visit Washington to acquaint him with his activities there. It was on another visit, however, that CHAMBERS attended a meeting at the home of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., and there met for the first time the leading group to which he has referred, in subsequent testimony, to as Apparatus A. The individuals he met at that time were JOHN ABT, DONALD HISS, CHARLES KREVITSKY, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT. HAROLD WARE was also present. CHAMBERS could not state specifically whether ALGER HISS was present but later learned that he was a member of this group. HAROLD WARE was the leader and COLLINS was the Treasurer. It was after HAROLD WARE'S death that NATHAN WITT took over the leadership of this group. Later this group was taken over by JOHN ABT.

It should be noted that during CHAMBERS' association with Apparatus A, as he termed it, he gave no testimony to the effect that WITT was engaged in espionage activities or supplied him with any documents or material. CHAMBERS has stated that there was an underground apparatus consisting of the above individuals whose purpose it was to infiltrate into the Government into key positions in order to be in a spot where they could influence policy and decisions.

It should be noted, however, that investigation in the GREGORY case has brought out the fact that WITT had been in constant contact with key subjects in that case such as CHARLES KRAMER, ALLAN R. ROSENBERG, ALBERT F. KLEIN, ELIZABETH SASSULY, Mrs. RAYMOND, and indications arose which pointed to the fact that he must have been acquainted with ALGER HISS and HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

On January 27, 1949, NATHAN WITT was interviewed at his office, 9 East 40th Street, New York City, by Special Agents ALBERT J. KLEIN and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. HAROLD CALIER was present as Counsel for Mr. WITT. Mr. WITT'S historical background and employment with the Government was obtained and it coincides with that which has been previously set out. He admitted that he had been brought into Government service by LEE PRESSMAN, who first offered him the position with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He declared that during his Government service he had not handled any classified documents because

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during his tenure there had been no classification of documents and, to his knowledge, there had been no security measures taken. He denied that he had ever furnished any Government documents, classified or unclassified, to any unauthorized person in furtherance of a scheme which was inimical to the interest of the United States. He also denied that he had ever furnished the contents of any such documents to any unauthorized person in furtherance of such a scheme. When asked whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that any other person had furnished Government documents or the contents thereof to any unauthorized person in furtherance of such a scheme, WITT declined to discuss the matter.

WITT would not disclose what organizations he now belonged to claiming his privilege. He would not discuss whether he was a member of any group, society, committee, organization or party while employed in Washington, D. C., or in New York City, which performed acts inimical to the interest of the United States. He would not discuss whether he was a member of the Communist Party or a member of the Communist Party underground while living in Washington, D. C. or New York.

WITT would not discuss whether or not he knew ALGER HISS, worked with him, attended any meetings with him, visited his home, or had any contact with him whatsoever. He was asked whether he knew the following key figures in instant case or had any association with them or attended any meetings at which they were present: DONALD HISS, VICTOR PERLO, J. PETERS, JACOB COLOS, CHARLES KRAMER, HAROLD JARE, ALEXANDER STEVENS, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. He refused to discuss whether or not he had. He was asked and refused to discuss whether or not he knew SHATTAKER CHAMBERS or ELIZABETH BENTLEY. He admitted that he knew HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., stating that COLLINS was a client of his. Beyond that he refused to discuss him. He also refused to discuss whether or not he had ever attended any meetings at the home of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., in St. Matthews Court, Washington, D. C., or any meetings which were held in his New York apartment.

It should be noted that investigation of WITT'S activities reveals that he is in constant contact with key officials in the Communist Party and well known Communists who do not hold office. He has been in frequent contact with ROY HUDSON and EUGENE DENNIS, from whom it is believed he receives instructions concerning the Party line in WITT'S handling of labor matters.

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* W - Possible Witness

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CARL	
KARL	
BOB	
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Envelopes and containers.

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3. DONALD T. APPELL, H.C.U.A. INVESTIGATOR

W 34A

Chronological handling and possession of Pumpkin Papers, five strips of Film A,B,C,D, and E, Envelope and containers.

4. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, H.C.U.A. INVESTIGATOR

W 34C

Chronological handling and possession of Pumpkin Papers, five strips of Film A,B,C,D, and E, Envelope and containers.

5. PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ, DOCUMENT ANALYST, U. S. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

W 34H

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6. LON THOMAS, ASSISTANT EXAMINER OF QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS, U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

W 34I

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7. C. E. MCKILLIPS, H.C.U.A. INVESTIGATOR

W 34J

Chronological handling and possession of Pumpkin Papers, five strips of Film A,B,C,D, and E, Envelope and containers.

8. TECHNICIAN, F.B.I., LABORATORY, PHOTOGRAPHIC

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10. JOSEPH C. GOLAN

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11. GEORGE F. HUNTER

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12. WALTER DEWEY BALDSIEFEN

W 39B

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13. THE SECRETARY OF STATE

W 40

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce all original film copies of State Department Documents and Routing Slips for Baltimore and Pumpkin Papers.

14. WALTER H. ANDERSON, CHIEF, COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS DIVISION, STATE DEPARTMENT

W 40A

General Handling, Routing and distribution State Department Documents.

15. DONALD L. NICHOLSON, CHIEF, DIVISION OF SECURITY, U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT

W 41

16. JOHN E. PEURIFOY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ADMINISTRATION

W 43 - 52B

17. WALTER K. SCOTT, STATE DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT UNDER JOHN E. PEURIFOY

W 43 - 52B

Officials State Department in charge of original file copies of State Department Documents and who can identify same as such and testify generally as to such Documents.

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18. JACK D. NEAL, ASSOCIATE CHIEF, SECURITY DIVISION

W 52A

19. WALTER H. ANDERSON, CHIEF, COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
DIVISION

W 52A

State Department records checked and no copies or documents prepared in similar manner located as filed therein with reference to "Baltimore Papers" Documents 2 to 69 (Q2 to Q69).

20. DOCUMENT EXAMINER, F.B.I. LABORATORY (Typewriting)

W 52E

Opinion as to identification of typing appearing on State Department Documents in comparison with questioned documents (Pumpkin Papers).

State Department Documents 1 to 8 inclusive, each of one or more pages; Laboratory Specimen numbers KC 549 through KC 589 and for same pages KC 74 through KC 115; Grand Jury Exhibits 47 and 48.

21. ALFRED M. PRIDE, REAR ADMIRAL, CHIEF, BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS,
U. S. NAVY

W 52I

Subpoena duces tecum to produce file copies, Navy Department Documents, believed identical with prints made from Film "A" and "B", and mailing list for Bureau Technical Orders and notes, Technical Note #0-35, February 3, 1934.

22. C. R. WILSON, HEAD OF INVESTIGATIONS SECTION, OFFICE OF
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

W 52J

23. DAVID BELISLE, SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS SECTION,
ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION, U. S. NAVY

W 52J

Both to state as to their identification of Navy Documents with Documents from Film "A", F.B.I., K 151, Grand Jury Exhibit #49 and Film "B", F.B.I., K 152, Grand Jury Exhibit #51. (Laboratory A1 through A36 and B1 through B38.)

24. JACK S. TURTON, SPECIAL AGENT, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

W 52M

Will testify as to his identification of Navy Documents with Documents from Film "A", F.B.I., K 151, Grand Jury Exhibit #49 and Film "B", F.B.I. K 152, Grand Jury Exhibit #51. (Laboratory

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A1 through A36 and B1 through B38).

25. TECHNICIAN, F.B.I. LABORATORY, (Photographic)

W 52P

Opinion as to original documents U. S. Navy being possibly identical with prints made from questioned documents Film "A" and "B" as above described. Laboratory reference K704 through K728.

26. EDWARD U. CONDON, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF STANDARDS

W 52T

Produces Tecum to produce Documents on file Bureau of Standards as under witness SARAH ANN JONES.

27. SARAH ANN JONES, LIBRARIAN, BUREAU OF STANDARDS

W 52U

Handling, filing and reference to Technical Orders and Notes within Bureau of Standards, six notes and ten technical orders during 1937 and 1938.

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28. DOCUMENT EXAMINER, F. B. I. LABORATORY

W53-54

Opinion that age of documents cannot be determined. Typewriting comparisons Q 5 through 69.

29. DOCUMENT #5, PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS, 11/17/48 AT BALTIMORE

54A, 54B

Document examination and investigation to identify typing on document #5.

30. FRANKLIN H. PRICE, FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA

W 55

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce letter, 12/6/31, K 35, from Daisy Fansler and her personnel file for comparison with documents 6 through 69.

31. EDWARD C. Mc LEAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW

W 56

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce letter, 1/30/33, K 17 and 2/17/33 (carbon), K 33 obtained from home of Alger Hiss for comparison with documents 6 through 69 (Voluntary Act of Mc Lean, Attorney for Hiss).

32. LEO D. FITZGERALD, EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

W 57

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce a letter, 2/17/33 K-40, from Alger Hiss for comparison with documents 6 through 69.

33. JAMES CRAIG, EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES

W 58

Will identify markings on Alger Hiss' letter, 2/17/33, K 40, to this company.

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34. PAUL L. BANFIELD, LANDON SCHOOL

W 59

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce a letter,
12/9/36, K 32, signed by Alger Hiss for
comparison with documents 6 through 69.

35. MRS. HENRY L. ABBOTT

W 60

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce report
submitted by Priscilla Hiss for about May,
1937, K-249, for comparison with documents
6 through 69.

36. MRS. JAMES DICKEY

W 61

Will state she turned over minutes and
reports to Mrs. Henry L. Abbott (Report
Priscilla Hiss about May, 1937, K 249).

37. MRS. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

W 62

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce a letter,
5/25/37, K-41, signed by Priscilla Fansler
Hiss for comparison with documents 6 through
69.

38. DOCUMENT EXAMINER, F. B. I. LABORATORY

W 63

Opinion that documents as above were typed
on same typewriter that typed Documents 6
through 69. (K-35, K-17, K-40, K-32, K-249,
K-41 are same as Q 6 through Q 69)

39. THOMAS G. SPENCER, SPECIAL AGENT - F. B. I.

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Observed Priscilla Hiss sign her signature,
Specimen K 535.

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40. LEMUEL W. KERR, SPECIAL AGENT - F. B. I. W 65

Observed Daisy Fansler write her signature
Specimen K 544.

41. FRED G. BENNETT W 66

Fingerprinted all State Department applicants
and his signature is on Alger Hiss' fingerprint
card 5/6/42, (card in possession of F. B. I.
Laboratory).

42. HANDWRITING EXPERT, F. B. I. LABORATORY W 67

Opinion as to signatures of Daisy Fansler,
Alger Hiss and Priscilla Hiss. K 35 same as
K 521; K 40 same as Sig. on Fingerprint card
5/6/42; K 41 same as K 535; K 35 same as K 545.

43. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND W 68-69

Chronology in handling original documents
No. 1 through 69.

44. WILLIAM D. MAC MILLAN W 70

(Same as 43)

45. ARTHUR D. EMERICK W 71

(Same as 43)

46. CHARLES C. EVANS W 72

(Same as 43)

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47. WILLIAM L. MARBURY

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(Same as 43)

48. HAROLD ROSENWALD

W 74

(Same as 43)

49. T. EDWARD MC DONALD, COURT STENOGRAPHER, BALTIMORE,
PRETRIAL EXAMINATION, 11/17/48 - LIBEL ACTION

W75-78

Chronology in handling original documents No.
1 through 69, listed as No. 1 through 47 when
introduced at pre-trial hearing in the libel
suit Hiss vs Chambers, he marked same for
identification.

50. FRANKLIN G. ALLEN

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(Same as 43)

51. HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR.

W 80

(Same as 43)

52. ORDWAY HILTON

W 81

(Same as 43)

53. HAYDN HILLING

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(Same as 43)

54. BENJAMIN SHUTE

W 83

(Same as 43)

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CHAIRMAN, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

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NICHOLAS A. VEZZANA

W 200

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RICHARD F. CLEVELAND

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LYNN O. DELASHMUTT, RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

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(B), Subpoena duces tecum to produce and identify as writing of Alger Hiss thereon, Document, 7/28/38, Power of Attorney (K702 Laboratory F.B.I.)

HANDWRITING EXPERT, F.B.I. LABORATORY

W 204

Opinion that signatures, Alger Hiss on K702, K40 are identical and conclusion that document Q1 through Q4 were written by Alger Hiss.

Opinion handwritings on K702, K340, K341, K,547, K342 letter 9/9/36, are all by the same person (Alger Hiss).

GEORGE HEWITT

W 205-206

Signed Statement 12/21/48.

Saw Alger and Donald Hiss at C. P. meeting, Kisseloff-10010 8 West 16th St., N.Y.C., late 1937 or early

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Steve Lapin,
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74-1333-3221p²⁷⁴

Kisseloff-10053

Form No. 3

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO. 6-1333-3221

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
FBI - NY	3/32/47	2/22-2/24/47	CLARK, R. M.
TITLE:		CHARACTER OF CASE	
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SUMMARY REPORT

CLARK, R. M., in written statements furnished to Special Agents of the F. B. I., has declared that he became a member of the Communist Party in 1924, in New York City, when he was given a "Communist Party membership card by J. V. C. S.; that he was a staff editor of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, in 1925 to 1928; that, in the latter year, he ceased party activity, as well as his employment with the "Daily Worker," due to an increasing disagreement, and the fact that he was in part, offices until 1932, when he became editor of the "Daily Worker" in New York City. After remaining in that position until 1932, he was informed by J. V. C. S. that he had been selected to go into the Communist Party underground organization. CLARK, R. M. then became active in the Party underground in New York City, and remained therein until late 1935 or early 1936, at which time, he was directed by J. V. C. S. to proceed to Moscow, Russia, to conduct an investigation of the activities of the Chinese Communist Party underground organization in addition, headed by T. H. K. Chou, in 1936; and the name and address of the following individuals, in addition to those mentioned above, were: T. H. K. Chou, T. H. K. Chou, T. H. K. Chou, and T. H. K. Chou, et al.

CLARK, R. M. also indicated that in determining which of the Chinese Communists, all of whom were then employed in various F. D. R. A. C. A. S. districts, might transfer to the newly established governmental departments and agencies, on January, 1937, there were no records of the names of these individuals or their addresses, whereupon it will be to infiltrate the Party members and agents of the Chinese Communists, who will be induced to influence public opinion toward the Communist Party line, in order to keep the Party well informed of current activities within the respective departments and agencies.

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